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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 June 1985

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SAVIMBI ON SWA INDEPENDENCE--Windhoek.--The Angolan rebel movement, Unita, wanted to participate in the South West Africa independence process. Unita's leader, Dr Jonan Savimbi, was quoted as saying that Unita would pay any price to ensure participation in the SWA process toward independence. Dr Savimbi added that Unita could ill-afford a hostile government at its rear. In a statement issued at Jamba, the movement's headquarters in Southern Angola, Dr Savimbi said Unita would attack and destroy Angola's economic infrastructure until Cuban forces withdrew from the country. Unita had suspended informal contact with the International Committee of the Red Cross. In future, foreigners captured in Angola would be discussed with the Paris-based Doctors Without Frontiers Organisation. According to the Windhoek report, Unita claimed at least 10 ANC members and five civilian members of Angola's secret police had been killed in an attack in Angola earlier this month. The Unita statement added that an intensive campaign had begun in Unita's liberated areas to immunise people against measles, polio and tetanus. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 May 85 p 13]

CSO: 3400/333

BOTSWANA

DELEGATION TO ATTEND USSR INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Molefe Mmamapilo]

[Text]

GABORONE: Botswana's 20-man youth delegation is to attend the 12th International Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, USSR, to be held from July 27 to August 3 this year. The delegation comprises members of the Botswana Democratic Party, Botswana National Front and the Botswana Peoples Party youth wings.

There will also be representatives from the Students Representatives Council (SRC) of the University of Botswana. A statement from the BDP's Youth Wing Secretariat said it was highly regretted that

owing to the limited composition of the delegation, it had not been possible to include the Botswana Independence Party, Botswana Progressive Union and Botswana Liberal Party wings.

The 12th International Festival of Youth and students is regarded as a very important event in youth movement as it is expected to increase the political awareness of all the young people throughout the world, especially that it takes place during the International Youth Year, the statement added.

The Festival is expected to develop cultural and social

relations amongst the youth of the world. Some of the highlights of the festival will be cultural activities, sports, political discussions and solidarity meetings with the oppressed peoples of the world.

A committee comprising members from the BNF, BDP and BPP youth movements has been formed to organise a joint fund-raising concert on June 29 in Gaborone. It is hoped that this concert will rouse a lot of interest since it will be the first time that young people from the different political parties would be working together for a common purpose.

CSO: 3400/341

BOTSWANA

DIAMOND INDUSTRY PROJECTS BRIGHTER

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 2 May 85 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: Prospects for a brighter future in the diamond industry in Botswana may be expected in the second half of this year, disclosed the Resident Director of Anglo-American Corporation Mr Louis Nchindo in an interview with BOPA today.

Whether Botswana's diamond sales later this year increase or decrease depends on the strength of the US Dollar and general market conditions, said Mr Nchindo.

He mentioned that raw diamonds for jewelery are still being sold impressively because, "women are still buying them at retail level."

Mr Nchindo intimated that the diamond stock has become very low, hence dealers and manufacturers

must start buying new stock.

Botswana still stockpiles large amounts of large diamonds because the market is not favourable for selling them as it is for smaller ones, the Resident Director stated.

Meanwhile the country's diamond production has stabilised at 13 million carats per annum and the situation is likely to remain the same for some time.

In 1984 Botswana earned about P554 million from the sale of diamonds.

According to the 1984 Report of the De Beers Botswana Mining Company, a total of 4 515 workers were employed in Debswana mines by the end of last year.

This represented an increase of 344 over the 1983 figure and was attributable to additional apprentices, new

graduates, manpower requirement increases and other factors.

The report disclosed that 4 122 or 91 per cent of the workforce employed were citizens, adding that a five-year localisation focus was adopted last year for the Jwaneng Mine and registered with the Department of Labour.

The forecast, said the report, was agreed upon in its entirety by management, workers' representatives and the Department of Labour. Forecasts for the other two mines -- Orapa and Lethakane -- have existed since 1980.

On the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company, BDVC, the Debswana report points out that during 1984 the number of Batswana in middle management positions was 28 compared to 19 at the end of 1983 and 11 at the end of 1982. BOPA

CSO: 3400/341

BOTSWANA

TEXTILE INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 85 p 2

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: A new hostile industrial climate characterised by continuous retrenchments and uneasiness of textile industries is hovering over Botswana.

According to a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Botswana and Zimbabwe are locked in negotiations to attain better trading relations which reached rock bottom when Harare declared new prohibitive rules on the originality of goods imported from Botswana.

Zimbabwe which is the main importer of textiles from Botswana, enacted a law which made it difficult for local textile industries to export to that country in 1984.

One of the requirements of this new legislation, said the Chairman of the Botswana Clothing Manufacturers Association (BCMA) Mr Watkins is that textile industries here have to send

in their costings for consideration by the Customs and Excise authorities in Zimbabwe.

If these costings indicate that the products do not comply with the rules of origin which went into effect in January this year, the company is barred from exporting to Zimbabwe.

Mr Watkins' story was grim. He told BOPA that in 1982, the Zimbabwean Government, without consultation with Botswana decided to place restrictions on clothing exports from here.

The restrictions were removed two months later after negotiations between the two countries. But during the interim period the revenues of local companies were monked by a big slump.

The BCMA Chairman added that as a result the ability of these firms financing future operations was made extremely difficult.

Mr Watkins said from 1982 up to present day, "there was

a gradual erosion of employment in the textile industry." In 1982 there were about 1 200 people employed in the industry. Last year the figure was dropped to 900.

Out of the 20 textile industries which were in operation last year, only two have so far been approved under Zimbabwe's tough import laws.

The costings of other manufacturers are still being considered. As a result about 400 people have lost their jobs. A further number of 80 is presently on unpaid leave pending the outcome of the costing exercise submitted to the Zimbabwean Government.

He warned that if negotiations between Botswana and Zimbabwe do not bear fruit more and more workers would have to walk streets. Even worse still some factories might be forced to fold.

Mr Watkins who is also Manager of Image, a clothing

manufacturing factory in Gaborone, said his firm had maintained its workforce of 120 workers even though it is going through a particularly difficult period.

On a positive note he disclosed that he had struck a market in South Africa and the second in Britain even though Zimbabwe still remained the largest importer of Image's products.

Speaking in an interview with BOPA, Mr Fernando Ricardo, Manager of Infinity Textile Factory here, said his firm had already retrenched 30 workers because of diminished production due to market scarcity.

Mr Ricardo stated that he was left with 11 employees, and warned that if the market situation did not improve, more workers could lose their jobs.

The Manager of Associated Industries Mr Abdul Mottiar informed BOPA that the delay in the approval of costings

by Zimbabwe for his firm was causing concern.

Like other textile companies, Associated Industries has laid off 10 workers. It could lay off 10 more if the situation does not improve.

Mr Mottiar disclosed that last year he had 40 employees and now he has only 18. He promised that if his firm's costings are approved then, he would engage more workers. He however said that if things got worse they could even close down.

Another local firm whose manager was not available for comment was said to have given its workers one month notice to enable them to find other places of work, as the firm faces a possible closure unless markets opportunities show an upward trend.

Employees of the firm confirmed that they had been told that the firm might close down at the end of the month.

CSO: 3400/341

BOTSWANA

KANYE TO DEVELOP INTO MAJOR RURAL INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 85 p 1

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

KANYE: Kanye is to be developed into a centre to attract industries and achieve an employment rate that is more in accordance with the population distribution, according to a draft paper on an industrial site approved by a special council meeting here yesterday.

The paper, which describes Kanye as a fast growing rural industrial centre in the Southern District, was prepared on the new industrial site for medium and large scale industrial activities in the village.

The site is located alongside the Lobatse road, and according to the District Physical Planner, Mr K. Njornberg, it will be serviced with roads and drainage, water and electricity next year.

The draft paper outlines the development standards which will be implemented in order to get a well planned and appropriate utilised industrial site.

The standards deal with land use, plot development, type of activity, procedure for obtaining development approval, leases and rentals.

According to the paper,

priority will be given to industries with big service requirements and those with high employment and moderate land use.

Examples of such industries are engineering/welding business using power tools/machinery, carpentry workshops using power equipment, large scale bakery, printing company, large scale garment manufacturing, footwear production of a reasonable scale.

Second priority will be given to businesses with full use of services but with medium employment and possibly larger land requirements.

Industries falling within this category are garage/motor repairs, panel beating, blockmaking (using electrical cement mixers), it states.

A mixture of industrial activities is desirable and different kinds of businesses will be given priority, says the paper.

It adds that industries using local materials create additional employment and will also be given priority.

Activities excluded from the

rural industrial site, according to the paper, include agricultural activities like poultry, piggery and others, wholesalers, government depots and scrapyards.

With regard to plot development, the paper advises that construction of industrial buildings should seek to provide a useable, healthy, safe and economically viable industrial plant.

The establishment must not affect neighbouring land uses immediately or in the future, it further advises.

Construction must begin within one year after allocation of land, says the paper, and it warns that if not, the land board may withdraw the lease and a new application will then be required.

The business is to become operational within two years from the date of allocation or the plot will be forfeited.

However, the paper mentions that exceptions can be made if the applicant has acceptable reasons for the delay. Rentals are payable with effect from the date of commencement of business.

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

NORWAY LOAN--Gaborone.--Norway has agreed to grant Botswana R12,9 million as a contribution to the country's family health project, which is partly financed by a loan of R19,6 million from the World Bank. The objectives of the health project are to improve the effectiveness of the health care system in Botswana and availability of family planning services. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 p 25]

CSO: 3400/341

GHANA

BRIEFS

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL 'RETIRED'--The government has retired the acting comptroller and accountant general, G.D. Tamakloe, with immediate effect. An official statement in Accra today said a three-man management team has been appointed to reorganize the Accountant General's Department. The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has also confirmed the appointment of Alhaji Abdulrahman Issaka, acting managing director of the National Industrial Company Limited as managing director. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 May 85]

DEATH SENTENCES REVERSED--At its sitting in Accra today, the National Appeals Tribunal, chaired by Mr S.Y. Anim, crushed [as heard] the death sentences imposed on three persons involved in the 37-million-cedi deal at the Bank of Ghana. They are Kwasi Tawiah, Emmanuel Bekor, and Albert Swanza. Each of them was jailed for 25 years with hard labor. In addition, Kofi Tawiah and Albert Swanza were fined 480,000 cedis each. Emmanuel Bekor, however, is to pay 50,000 cedis. Those who fail to pay the fine will go in for 25 more years. The tribunal dismissed the appeal of a fourth person, Mark Nyame Bowham. Reading the judgment, Mr Anim said the tribunal has taken into consideration all the circumstances in the case and is of the view that the death sentences on the three persons were harsh. On Bowham, the tribunal was of the view that his death sentence is reasonable. At the same sitting, the appeals tribunal set aside the death sentence on Abraham Tetteh Paddy of the Meat Marketing Board by the public tribunal for his part in the 27-million-cedi deal at the Social Security Bank. Instead, he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labor. He is also to pay a fine of 20,000 cedis or in default 15 years imprisonment. The two other accused persons, Bernard Apete Odonkor and Joseph Nelson Kwame Adu, who were also sentenced to death, had their appeals dismissed. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 May 85]

CSO: 3400/340

MAURITIUS

OPR LEADER ADVOCATES AUTONOMY FOR RODRIQUES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 May 85 pp 5-6

[Interview with Serge Clair, OPR leader; date, place not given]

[Text] Internal autonomy, economic independence, and development of Rodrigues with rather than for the Rodriguans: those themes by Serge Clair provide a good summary of the approach taken by the Organization for the Rodrigues People [OPR]. And they have not changed since the OPR was founded in 1976. According to Serge Clair, who is the only political leader with whom we have not yet met in our series of interviews on independence, those themes are still just as valid today. In an interview granted to us, the OPR leader talks about the desire of the Rodriguans to be less dependent on Mauritius and to participate in the development of their country. He deplores the lack of dialogue between the OPR leader and the government concerning the big problems of Rodrigues and announces that if the next government assigns a cabinet post to the OPR, it will be the OPR's assembly of delegates that chooses the minister to fill that post.

[Question] Looking back today, how did the Rodriguans react to the independence of Mauritian territory?

[Answer] Rodriguans voted for the first time in 1967. The purpose, unfortunately, was to choose between association with Great Britain and independence. For the people of Rodrigues, it was a poor start in that those elections did not mark the start toward a certain dynamism for taking charge of their own development, and that was what perpetuated a "public dole mentality" in Rodrigues that needed to be corrected. The struggle for independence in Rodrigues was not carried out with the Mauritian people. I have the impression that the struggle by the Rodriguans always missed its mark, because the policy coming from Mauritius was a much more colonial policy. The structures existing on the island were and still are colonial. That is the atmosphere in which the Rodriguans have evolved, and it is in that same atmosphere that they have not succeeded in integrating with the Mauritian nation in a certain way. And since they voted against independence, they have said to themselves: "We do not form

one body with the Mauritian people." But at the same time, they accept everything that comes from Mauritius. The heart of the problem is that Rodriguans, who constitute a separate identity 350 miles from Mauritius, have never carried out that struggle together with the Mauritian people.

Besides all that, there has been the policy coming from Mauritius, and it has been a "public dole" policy. How is it possible to struggle alongside the Mauritian people when for years, there has been a policy leading the Rodriguans to believe that they are dependent on Mauritius--that they are welfare cases and incompetents?

They cannot be blamed today if they act differently. Instead, it must be seen that those responsible are on the Mauritian side.

[Question] Do you feel that Rodriguans are more aware of their responsibilities today?

[Answer] To bring Rodriguans to feel that they are not welfare cases and that they can run their country themselves, we have felt that since it is policy that has harmed Rodrigues and led Rodriguans in the wrong direction, we want to make them realize that there is another policy and that it is up to them to assume their own responsibilities. It is up to them to run their country. It is up to them to work out a policy that is strictly their own and to plan their development. It is from that point of view that Rodriguans will be able to acquire the mentality of independence that is possessed by all independent peoples who manage to stand on their own feet.

The OPR engaged in information work: it was necessary to inform the Rodriguans of Rodriguan realities, Mauritian realities, and international realities. We did good work that enabled Rodriguans to look straight at themselves. I am not saying that Rodriguans are looking straight at themselves today, but they have begun to look at themselves and to tell themselves that they must learn to rely on themselves first: that the solutions to the problems of Rodrigues lie in Rodrigues, not in Mauritius.

The bulk of the OPR's work has been concerned with making the masses aware and educating them. Despite that, there have been political parties coming from Mauritius--as always--to thwart our work of making the masses aware and to continue a paternalistic and colonialist policy.

The OPR's contribution has been positive from the standpoint of making the Rodriguan people aware as regards their responsibilities, the future of their children, and the political, social, cultural, and economic future of Rodrigues.

The OPR has not instilled a mentality of political independence in the Rodriguan people since 1976, but it has shown them how not to rely on Mauritius on the social and economic levels. There is no political independence if there is no economic independence--although some people tell us it is not possible for Rodrigues to be independent of Mauritius. But every people must aspire to its economic independence. There you have the big task of the OPR. In my opinion, we have been successful.

Since 1976, there had been an awareness in the population of a return to the land--toward economic and social independence--but at the government level, there was not that desire for renewal that would seek to set up new structures. The OPR used to be an opposition party outside Parliament, and no one listened to us. Not until the OPR became part of the government in 1982 were those structures set up. Today, with the projects that are being carried out in Rodrigues, structures are in place for allowing Rodriguans to develop with them. It is unfortunate, however, that the great majority of Rodriguans are still outside those structures. We are not going far enough.

[Question] Isn't it true that all those big projects are situated in a cooperative framework?

[Answer] That is where I question the government. Is there a guiding policy for Rodrigues? The OPR has one based on community development, small companies, and cooperatives. Let us take the case of the Fishermen's Enterprise. We know that it has been built and that it has its own cold storage, but what do we see? The government has given a private company a development certificate to do the same work as the Fishermen's Enterprise. Is it not true that by granting a certificate to that private company, which will export fish and "ourites" to Mauritius, the government is pushing the cooperative and community effort of the fishermen into the background?

As far as cooperatives are concerned, they must be reviewed from the standpoint of Rodriguan society, and Rodriguans distrust cooperatives. If we are going to take the cooperative route, we must find the right people: we must invest in the management of those cooperatives. That is another of the government's shortcomings. If the government is choosing social, economic, and cultural development and so on, let it go all out. I have the impression that everything is in chaos at the moment. Fortunately, we have the EDF [European Development Fund] project, which is trying to set up the cooperatives. There are many initiatives in that area, but those initiatives must be supported by government incentives. The government must show clearly that it is assigning priority to the cooperatives.

[Question] Are Rodriguans convinced today that the solutions to their problems exist in Rodrigues?

[Answer] That has become a belief. Unfortunately, while Rodriguans believe that the solutions to their problems are in Rodrigues, the necessary structures must be set up to enable them to take action. It is not enough to believe. Organizations must be set up so that Rodriguans can accomplish what they consider necessary. But what do we see? I have the impression that we have almost gone back to the days before 1976, when each minister concerned himself with his own ministry in Rodrigues, and that the Ministry of Rodrigues and the Outer Islands has lost its role. The Ministry of Rodrigues and the Outer Islands has never been defined in such a way that it can play its role as far as Rodrigues is concerned.

People say: "Okay, we want to accomplish things, but give us the means to do so." Today, however, everything is still planned in Mauritius. In the field

of education, we are waiting for the Education Unit to see if it is really going to think out education and let Mauritius know. We do not want an Education Unit just for the sake of having one, just as we do not want an Island Council just to make the Rodriguan shut his mouth.

We want to know the intentions of Mauritius as far as Rodrigues is concerned. Are they intentions that will give Rodrigues an autonomous status or the status of a district?

[Question] Do you have opportunities to explain all this to the government to which you belong?

[Answer] It's a shame to have to say it. The minister of Rodrigues and the outer islands says that Serge Clair belongs to a coordinating committee. But that coordinating committee does not play the role it should. I have never seen any serious work accomplished by a coordinating committee that can only meet every 4 or 5 months.

As for the general policy applying to Rodrigues, I am sorry to say that we have never been consulted. As leader of the OPR, I have never been approached by anyone wanting to ask for my help or consult me concerning this or that policy or this or that project.

So what I am wondering is this: are not Rodriguan abilities being ignored? Does anyone really call on Rodriguan skills? I wonder whether Mauritius is not perpetuating a completely colonial mentality as regards Rodrigues and the Rodriguan people. As leader of the OPR, I must say that I observe and do not understand the government's attitude in not calling upon Serge Clair when it comes to a policy for Rodrigues. I could have expressed the OPR's program, the OPR's thinking, and so on through the projects involved.

[Question] Is the government's program a long way from that of the OPR?

[Answer] Government action is quite far from the OPR in the sense that in our view, government action does not give Rodriguans the impression that they are free to run their country and does not show them that there is some opportunity for the Rodriguan people within the Mauritian nation. Mauritius still has the attitude that it is going to bring about development for the Rodriguan people instead of doing so through the Rodriguan people--that is, with their participation. The inhabitants therefore have the impression that they are cornered, like they were before 1976.

[Question] Are you uncomfortable in the government?

[Answer] Uncomfortable when an effort is made to subordinate human and individual conscience and freedom of expression on very specific issues to what is called government solidarity. Uncomfortable when, after so many months of observation, I see that Rodriguan abilities are not taken into consideration, that colonial and paternalistic relations are being perpetuated, and that considerations of petty politics take precedence over service and the love that one can have for one's country and the Rodriguans. The Rodriguan that I am

needs to defend his dignity and the dignity of the Rodriguan people. It is too bad that Mauritius is continuing to hold archaic views of relations between the two islands. If those views are not changed, there is a danger that relations between the two islands will deteriorate. I see that little attention is paid to my observations. As I have often said, Mauritius is behaving like a bad colonizer. A first step toward decolonization would be to recognize capable Rodriguans and invite them to participate as equals in the development of an autonomous Rodrigues Island. For some time, however, according to our observations, the Rodriguan population has been feeling stifled, and to find a little fresh air, it has been trying to find any solution it can to that suffocation. In opposition to that desire and will of the Rodriguan people to work for the good of Rodrigues, Mauritius is pursuing a policy of politicking and hesitating to clear the path for internal autonomy--a path that corresponds to the desire of the Rodriguan people more realistically than a path leading to an extremist solution, which is being proposed by some. In any case, I ask myself a lot of questions about Mauritian policy toward Rodrigues and the Rodriguan people.

[Question] Does the OPR have a voice when laws concerning the entire territory are passed in Mauritius?

[Answer] As I have pointed out, I am not consulted as leader of the OPR. I could say what I think. Even if I don't agree, I could tell the prime minister to his face what I think. I cannot speak out, no matter what I say, without the prime minister being informed as to what I think.

[Question] Do you meet with the prime minister?

[Answer] I am going to see him.

[Question] Doesn't the minister of Rodrigues and the outer islands pass information on to the OPR?

[Answer] The minister provides information with respect to development work. Work is too individualistic, even in Rodrigues. Not enough importance is assigned to community development. What is lacking is an organization that will think out all the work in Rodrigues with competent people.

And that brings us to the structures in Rodrigues. We advocate autonomy within Rodrigues with a regional council. I will say that we should go further and have a regional council and a cabinet of ministers in Rodrigues. Instead of going all the way and demanding independence and so on, there is a moderate formula which, in my opinion, can satisfy the Rodriguans, and that formula says that Rodriguan affairs should be managed by Rodriguans, except, of course, when it comes to foreign relations, security, and so on. I believe that Mauritius is going to have a lot of trouble in the future if Rodrigues is not granted autonomous status.

[Question] A message published by the OPR at the start of the year was interpreted as criticism of the minister of Rodrigues and the outer islands.

[Answer] The message we published was a report on the OPR's activities. The OPR criticized itself. If the minister and the administration believe that they were the targets, they are mistaken. It was a matter of the OPR engaging in self-criticism.

[Question] What about the future of Rodrigues?

[Answer] At the political level, we will see a number of parties come to life in Rodrigues. It is absolutely certain that those parties will not be moderate like the OPR. They will be parties favoring secession--independence--although we believe that independence for Rodrigues, while it may be realistic, is not in the cards in the near future.

As far as the OPR is concerned, the future lies in its new strategy. I am not going to reveal details on that subject. But I can say right now that we are going to give more power to our assembly of delegates. In other words, if a government comes to power in the future and wants the OPR to be in the government, and if that government gives the OPR a ministry, it is the assembly of delegates that will choose its minister. Mauritius will not be able to decide for us 5 years from now as it did in 1983. If Mauritius in the future does not want to accept what the Rodriguan people decide, it will have to accept responsibility for the consequences. We in the OPR are confident, but we are watching the policy of Mauritius and its idea of the place of Rodrigues in Mauritian territory.

11798
CSO: 3419/403

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL DENIES INTERVIEW TO MERCENARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 85 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN.— A spokesman for the office of President Samora Machel of Mozambique denied at the weekend that President Machel had granted an interview to a retired Coldstream Guards officer, Major Jack Critchley, over a mercenary offer.

The spokesman for President Machel said a man, reputed to be Major Critchley, had arrived in Maputo about 10 days ago and made overtures about raising an army to help the Mozambique Government fight the rebel Renamo movement.

The spokesman said that after numerous inquiries President Machel had decided not to grant the interview.

The spokesman would not comment when asked if the President had been dubious about Major Critchley's background.

All he would say was that President Machel was not prepared to see "the officer, said to be an ex-British army officer".

Major Critchley, MC and bar, after visiting Mozambique, spent a few nights in Johannesburg under an assumed name. While in Johannesburg he made offers to ex-members of the Rhodesian Light-Infantry (now defunct) and the SAS (Special Air Services).

He also made offers to members of former Rhodesian army officers now training the Transkei army. The offers were rejected.

CSO: 3400/289

MOZAMBIQUE

INTERNAL TRADE PLANNING MINISTER ON ECONOMIC GOALS FOR 1985

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 May 85 p 3

[Text] The major difficulties that have arisen for the Ministry of Home Trade (which bears the great responsibility of being present in all corners of the country), the gains already made on the organizational level and, primarily, matters relating to the people's supplies, are focused upon in this report.

Sergio Cassamo, chief of the planning department of the Ministry of Home Trade's Economic Directorate, responded to a series of questions which we submitted to him in connection with Commerce Week. These replies appear here in the order of the questions submitted:

It is difficult, in a few words, to give a complete idea of all the action taken in 1984 to fulfill the economic and social directives approved at the Fourth Congress.

Hence, I shall present only a very brief summary of the action taken, the difficulties encountered and the prospects for 1985.

Generally speaking, we could say that for home trade 1984 was a year when there was growth both in the supply area (11.4 percent) and in the agrarian marketing area (34 percent).

During 1984, many internal reflections were made concerning areas to be corrected within the context of the directives devised by the party for the sector, which made it possible to start 1985 with greater prospects for advancement from an organizational standpoint.

Let us begin by discussing agrarian marketing. In this respect, the task indicated by the economic directives is:

To organize the proper dynamic marketing in the rural areas, ensuring the sale of farm implements and industrial consumer goods regularly used in every area.

In this sector, during 1984, there was a 34 percent increase for products of the MCI [Ministry of Home Trade] area, amounting to 60 percent for grains. For example, 201,550 tons were marketed, compared with 149,588 in 1983, for a group of 11 products. As for production tools, nearly 1.5 million farming

implements were distributed. It is estimated that 49 percent of the marketed products come from the family sector, with the greatest emphasis on corn, peanuts, seasoning oil, cashew nuts, sunflowers and beans.

To complete this task, which comes under the Provincial Governments Directorate, the MCI took the following principal action:

Guarantee for continuity and expansion of the program to import and distribute work clothing for the areas most important to production and the marketing of surpluses as a means of giving an incentive to production and combating nakedness;

Judicious assignment of resources made available by the national industry (aluminum utensils, plastic, enamel, textiles, canvas and plastic footwear, salt, radios, batteries, matches) to the areas with better marketing prospects. This action assumed particular significance owing to the arrival of but few import goods;

Selling of items in the areas with priority;

Execution of projects to back rural development and marketing, with foreign financing, in local areas. Through these projects it was possible to acquire and distribute material for carpentry, textiles, ready-made clothing, decorative items, materials for arts and crafts and other items;

Creation of the organ for coordination of the cashew nut marketing campaign, and action taken to mobilize, organize and give incentives, with a view toward maximizing the marketing of cashew nuts in 1985;

Organization of the human, material and financial resources for marketing in every province and district.

Also promoted was greater participation by the private sector from the rural areas in the marketing process, accruing highly positive results from this involvement, especially in Cabo Delgado, Gaza and Nampula.

Problems and Prospects

Despite the growth shown in the agricultural marketing during 1984, that growth might have been greater if there had not been certain problems, specifically, the still limited supply of consumer goods for the bartering in the rural area.

To cope with these problems, it is necessary:

To keep up the effort to concentrate the international financial aid in the sectors of light industry, agriculture and road and ocean transportation, and to rehabilitate the commercial system, particularly that of transportation.

To keep up the effort made in 1984 to procure donations of consumer goods for the rural areas;

To reinforce the organization and management of marketing enterprises, because it is they which ensure the commercial exchanges in the rural areas;

To reinforce the backing for installation and reopening of cooperative and private stores in the rural areas; requiring a guarantee, on a priority basis, for means of transportation for the commercial system in the rural areas.

A great deal of action was taken during 1984 to procure financing for this group of activities, which will have positive repercussions in 1985. We cite in particular:

Utilization of the French financing to support the marketing of cashew nuts which, in addition to having allowed for the entry of various consumer goods into Nampula Province, will, for the first time in the last 10 years, make it possible to distribute nearly 30 trucks among those merchants in this province who have distinguished themselves in agricultural marketing;

Utilization of the integrated copra and cashew programs, which will make it possible to ensure a minimum amount of consumer goods for supplies, for the first time guaranteeing the financial means for this to occur in a timely manner, in addition to the distribution of a certain number of vehicles for the private and cooperative consumer merchants of Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Gaza and Inhambane;

Reduction of the action of the armed bandits in Gaza and Inhambane, which has already allowed for a certain amount of reactivation in the commercial system of those provinces, thus decreasing the need for primary marketing functions to be discharged by AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company].

Expanding State Control of the Wholesale Sector

The Ministry of Home Trade has three state national distributing enterprises under its jurisdiction, COGROPA [Wholesale Trade of Foodstuffs], ENCATEX [National Textile Enterprise] and PESCOM [Mozambican Fishing Enterprise], which are organized into a system of regional warehouses and provincial agencies. The latter are being converted into state provincial wholesale agencies, one of which is private (ZUID). In the distribution area, the system manages nine national distributing enterprises, under the jurisdiction of other ministries (GAPECOM, AVICOLA, SOGERE, three tobacco enterprises, TRADIMEX, HORTOFRUTICOLAS and PETROMOC).

In this context, the following provincial wholesale enterprises were created:

In 1982, Cabo Delgado, currently with 10 district agencies;

In 1983, Niassa, with five district agencies;

In 1983, Maputo Province, with two district agencies;

In 1984, Zambezia, with direct distribution in the city and district of Quelimane.

Also created were:

In 1981, the Maputo City Supply Enterprise;

In 1984, the Beira City Supply Enterprise.

The plan to create wholesale enterprises among all the provinces and to extend them to the districts has not yet been fulfilled.

From an economic standpoint, the results of this activity are helping to finance the General State Budget. In numerical terms, it represented, as a whole, an increase in marketing amounting to 2.8 million contos in 1983, over the 1982 figure, and an increase of 1.2 million contos in 1984, compared with 1983.

From a social standpoint, it represents an expansion in the organization of the state home trade activity and its increasingly more direct link with the people.

There have also been difficulties, such as the pace of the training of cadres, which is still insufficient for expanding the commercial system.

It is anticipated that, by the year 1987, the state wholesale control will be extended to the provinces of Nampula, Tete and Inhambane.

The plan for creation of enterprises will not be carried out in the other provinces, owing to the fact that the minimal human resources and material bases for their establishment are lacking.

Privileges of the Consumer Cooperatives

The consumer cooperatives benefit from the following resources, among others: Ifa and Saviem trucks, construction material, sewing machines, scales, cash registers and motorized vehicles.

Nearly all the donations from the GDR, USSR and U.S. were sold by the cooperatives. The latter also have a monopoly on certain nationally produced and imported items.

The process to train cadres and instructors has already begun, for the purpose of creating a center for training management cadres.

Courses in basic accounting and for those in charge of sales stations have been promoted, to improve the work.

However, there are situations that have delayed development, such as:

Generally, the difficulty with transportation facilities and commercial equipment;

Difficulties with management of cooperatives;

Difficulties in terms of finding suitable installations for the expansion and, consequently, the organization of storage and distribution.

We intend to reorganize the cooperative institutions, ensuring them greater dynamism, by creating consumer cooperative unions.

Full-time directors must be appointed, who will be permanent members of the management commission.

It is also essential to improve the control of goods and the capacity of the managers, as well as improving the distribution system.

Private Retail Sector

The private retail sector is arranged in three areas: the urban, suburban and rural zones.

In the urban zone, the tendency caused by the retail sector is to reduce the number of stores, because of the maladjustment of the commercial system with respect to the number of residents in the area of activity. It should also be mentioned that the store of goods is not in keeping with the volume of business in the stores, and therefore the financial results are for the most part negative for the storekeepers.

The opening of commercial establishments has been frozen on the city level, and those which are in a state of transfer are being analyzed.

In the suburban zone, provisions have been made for opening new stores, based on the area's population density.

In the rural zone, up until the present more attention has been given to the reconstruction of establishments destroyed or shut down as a result of direct and indirect bandit activity.

AGRICOM E.E., through its fixed stations and mobile brigades has responded to the needs for supply and marketing in the areas with difficult access. This activity also applies to the areas where the commercial system is weak, and hence does not meet the marketing requirements.

The following criterion was devised among all the provinces for the opening of new stores: zones with a large amount of agricultural marketing, and other zones with shortcomings from the standpoint of the commercial system.

The destabilizing effect of the armed bandits has prompted merchants to give up their commercial activity because of seeing their assets destroyed, on the one

hand, and to abandon their property as a result of the indirect action of the bandits, on the other.

The material and equipment for the reconstruction of facilities are in very short supply.

We obviously intend to find a solution for this problem. So we have pledged that, as a priority, we must mobilize the population, so as to organize them into consumer cooperatives and mobilize the private retail sector to assume its role in the district, whether or not they have been stricken by the armed bandits; giving them an incentive with transportation facilities, construction materials and other equipment. We intend to reinforce the capacity for the AGRICOM workers' military training, so that they may be able to operate more efficiently in the areas abandoned by private commerce. During this phase, the experience of the mobile brigades which organize fair-type sales, primarily in the districts with difficult access, ensuring the supply and marketing of the population's surpluses, is a necessity.

Control of Supplies As a Means of Improvement

An improvement was made in the methodology for controlling the people's supply plan, an integral part of the national statistical information system, through the introduction of more suitable and simplified models for the MCI's complementary system arrangement.

This makes it possible to carry out the operational, statistical and forecasting control of national production, agrarian marketing, commercial imports and donations; the distribution made by national, provincial and district wholesale enterprises; the stocks of the wholesale commercial system and the production units; and the ocean, rail, highway and air traffic of supply products.

The control of the distribution exercised by the different types of consumption benefited, supplies for defense, social consumption (education and health), indirect consumption (hotels, lodging places and restaurants), incidental consumption (special events, weddings and funerals) and the population's direct consumption is also carried out in this way.

With a view toward introducing the implementation of the distribution plan by the retail system in the districts, an analysis and systematization of planning experiences and distribution control were undertaken, with emphasis on the role of the party and state structures and organs, and the democratic mass organizations, on the district, local and circle level.

The experience gained will make it possible to determine distribution policies, standards and criteria to be observed by the enterprise system associated with distribution and by the home trade provincial and district organs.

The following problems and difficulties have cropped up in controlling commercial activity and distributing on the various levels:

Flawed establishment of the control organs on the level of the regional agencies and provincial directorates of the ministry and the state wholesale enterprises, essentially due to the lack of qualifications among the workers assigned to the area;

Lack of home trade district directorates in most of the districts;

Slackening of the activity of the district supply commissions and of the control organized by the party and ODM [Mozambican Defense Organization] on the various levels;

Lack of an organ to direct and coordinate the inspection on the national level;

Inadequate operation of the communications facilities;

Slackening in the enforcement of the laws and regulations approved with regard to the repression of the crimes of speculation, hoarding and diversion of products;

Increase in corruption and decline in ethics among individuals involved in, or with responsibility for the control of distribution, both in the administrative organs and in the organizations for people's control.

The consolidation and expansion of distribution control includes taking the following action scheduled for 1985:

Assignment of responsibility to the national distribution enterprises (units of the control and distribution directorate) for the products in their categories;

Consolidation of the control sectors on the level of the state apparatus and the enterprises;

Mechanical processing of the control data;

Introduction of planning and control of distribution in retail trade;

Creation of the inspection department and reorganization of the provincial organs;

Combination of the methodology for control of the people's supply plan with the workers' control by the distribution and marketing control commissions.

Reduction in the Marketing Margin and the Number of Middlemen

The results of this endeavor are closely related to the extension of provincial wholesale activity to the districts, the development of the cooperative movement and the policy on prices.

Our Provincial Wholesalers, E.E. make sales even on the retail level and in other sectors of consumption. This is so either because they have district

agencies or because they are doing so directly in the provincial capitals. But the expansion to the district did not occur, because of the large number of private district warehouse owners who have assumed the status of middlemen, and who cannot be immediately integrated into the state enterprise for several reasons, noteworthy among which are the following:

The fact that they have not achieved a good organizational capacity;

Meager transportation capacity;

Meager capacity for management and on the cadre level.

But the Provincial Wholesalers, E.E., maintain relations with the district warehouse owners in terms of a commercial discount on sales that they make, and they are in a position to report, with a certain amount of analysis, the purchases made by the latter, with a view toward determining the sales volume and providing control of taxes.

As has been noted, the goals can be attained only over the medium and long term.

In the area of the products in the plan, there was merely a freeze on increases in prices which have been designated on the basis of scheduled prices.

In the instances wherein the Provincial Wholesalers, E.E. are extended to the districts, the number of middlemen has declined.

People's Supply

The main causes for the reduction in the supply of food products are:

Significant declines in production and, consequently, in distribution of sugar, and edible oil. Despite the increase that has occurred in grains, generally, this has caused an overall reduction in the value of the supply of products considered amounting to 14 percent, as well as a failure to make imports of food called for in the 1984 PEC, particularly of peanuts, beans and meat for the city of Maputo.

Despite the fact that the overall reduction is 14 percent, we can say that other action not stipulated in the plan, which was taken throughout the year to raise production of green vegetables on the outskirts of the cities, has had a very positive effect on the food balance, partially offsetting the reductions occurring in edible oil, sugar, peanuts and beans.

The situation is different for non-food products. There was an overall increase of 43 percent in the supply, with positive repercussions in the rural areas. We can claim that a great effort was made to combat nakedness, because the 6 percent increase in textiles and the 110 percent increase in ready-made clothing had a good effect. This was due to the widespread introduction of imported used ready-made clothing, on which the little money available for

imports was spent. Among the non-food products, the major concern regarding supply is for soap, the national production levels for which are still declining.

It should be noted that there has been a considerable impact on the increase in volumes of non-food supplies by the donation of \$15 million made by the USSR, for textiles, shoes, household supplies and other items, the distribution of which affected mainly the provinces north of the Zambeze River and the city of Maputo.

The increment that has taken place in the national ready-made clothing industry also contributed largely to the growth occurring in the ready-made clothing sector.

During 1984, in the area of priority supplies to the workers, the following action was taken. Directed distribution of household electrical appliances (freezers, stoves and irons); starting the directed distribution, particularly of clothing for the workers in the city of Maputo, as well as of the donations received; priority given to supplies for the social centers, especially those of the strategic enterprises; priority given to supplies for the prepared food factories; organization of supplies for the large projects and major enterprises located in the rural areas; preparation of the overall system for organizing distribution, which is in the discussion phase on the home trade system level.

The main difficulties encountered in the area of work on supplies are: the great weight carried by social consumption (defense, health and education) in the country's overall consumption, for many products amounting to over 50 percent of the total available supplies, and as a general average, nearly 30 percent, causing a large reduction in the consumer goods available for direct sale to the population.

Despite the instructions given by the party and the MCI, there are still instances of large-scale diversions of the products which reach the districts for the state apparatus cadres and others on the district headquarters level, often with the consent of the top-ranking district authorities.

The coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and SEILA, although it improved during 1984, is still defective, particularly with regard to the establishment of priorities for production and the distribution policy.

Commerce Viewed by the District of Malanga

In a message from the Mobilizing Group of the Communal District of Malanga, read last Saturday, the importance of this Commerce Week is stressed. We excerpt the following portion from that message:

Commerce Week means reflecting on our everyday supplies in the store, the cooperative, the market and other commercial establishments.

Commerce Week means discussing the important conquest represented by our consumer cooperatives, embryonic units of the socialist commerce to which we aspire, and an essential component in the construction of the socialist economy.

Commerce Week means discussing how to make our cooperatives sound, organized supply centers and forgers of new social relations.

Commerce Week means discussing the black market, a social and economic evil that devours the savings of the working classes and a source of enrichment for a minority which constitutes a facet of unarmed banditry.

The black market has become a way of life that even infects our children, perpetuators of the revolution.

Commerce Week means discussing clothing and shoes which are poorly made and sold at exorbitant prices.

2909

CSO: 3442/288

MOZAMBIQUE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES SUPPLY PROBLEMS WITH PRODUCERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 May 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, members of the Council of Ministers, manufacturers, farmers, breeders of cattle and small livestock, merchants and other businessmen, as well as members of production and consumers' cooperatives, met for 4 hours in Maputo and took the first steps in the search for solutions to the serious problems that constitute obstacles to the production of goods and equipment needed to supply the people and for export. In this way, the last day of Commerce Week, associated with the marking of the 10th anniversary of national independence, was spent.

The government delegation was headed by the minister of the presidency for economic affairs, Jacinto Veloso, and was present at that meeting ordered by President Samora Machel. It consisted of the minister of construction and water, Julio Carrilho; the minister of home trade, Aranda da Silva; the minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira; the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal; the vice minister of foreign trade, Daniel Gabriel; the vice minister of finance and president of the BPD [People's Development Bank], Eneias Comiche; and the vice minister of agriculture for the family and cooperative sector, Francisco Pateguana. Also participating in the meeting were several state secretaries and both national directors and directors of management units.

The most important topics discussed were, among others, the bureaucratism, ineffectiveness and lack of dynamism and aggressiveness in the state apparatus; the need to eliminate middlemen, who only complicate the working mechanisms both in the acquisition of parts and means of production and in the sale of products, and raise the prices of these same products unnecessarily; the importance of giving producers a greater financial capacity, especially in foreign currency for importing parts and means of production; the question of exporting quality products; the revision of the prices used by producers now considered incompatible with production costs, since they only harm the producer in the legal circuit; and the tax system applied to enterprises.

The members of the Council of Ministers promised to study the issues brought up at the meeting, and immediately set a new meeting, so as to convey the responses to the concerns voiced, indicating the courses of action to be pursued to solve the problems that have cropped up.

Prominent among the various speeches were those of:

Aurelio Silva (owner of the CORSIL oil lamp factory): For over 6 months he has not been provided with the material used to manufacture oil lamps. He was already an exporter, but now he cannot even meet the needs of the domestic market. When there is imported material, the manufacturers are not consulted, and often they are forced to use raw material that does not have good quality, at prices substantially higher than those that could be paid if the importing had been direct. He proposes that permission be given to make imports of what he needs directly, reactivating exports, with which to pay at least partially for the imports.

Mario Cajada (cattle raiser in the Magude area): He had a high production rate until 1980, and still manages to have very good quality cattle acclimated to Mozambique. However, the lack of backing is jeopardizing the knowledge acquired over many years, and he suggests that this information be gathered and that more support be given. He criticizes the conduct of some soldiers stationed in the area, regarding it as improper.

Juliao Cossa (hog raiser and farmer): He is struggling with problems, with a lack of feed and of transportation. He asks to be granted a means of transportation, whatever it may be, at least a bicycle, in order to be able to continue producing. He says that he had a truck, which was destroyed by the armed bandits who were attempting to destroy his work, but without success.

Alice Rosa (manager of the Third Congress Consumer Cooperative): She says that "The cooperatives have come to be viewed as the enemy of the people," because they are not receiving the proper support from the suppliers. She mentioned the lack of transportation and the high cost of it to carry the small amounts of products distributed, and the lack of a regular supply of products which, moreover, are not sufficient for all the members.

Martinho de Almeida (hog raiser): He criticized the fact that the state enterprise which controls and distributes the feed is also a hog producer, and asked that they start making the purchases directly at the factory. He remarked: "I want to lead a good life and I am now living better than during colonial times. Then, I suffered from hunger. Now, they say that they don't want rich people in Mozambique. I think that what is wanted is for everyone to become rich."

Aida da Silva (flower grower): She needs to invest in growing anthuriums that are being raised in Matola. She claimed that, in working, she likes to have profits and that "no one works for the exercise." She says that, if she makes the investment, within 2 years she could produce 5,000 flowers per month for export. She remarked that she needs transportation and cement to finish the projects on her property.

Joao Dionisio Santos (poultry raiser): The prices of chicken and eggs have not changed for nearly 8 years, and they are quite out of date. The legal price

is 65.00 meticals per kilo of chicken. The prices of feed have risen about 130 percent. He produces 30,000 chickens which, at the legal price, yield 3,120 contos. He has a loss of 3,000 contos. If he had sold every chicken for 500.00 meticals (and it would be on the moderate black market), they would bring 15,000 contos. It is impossible to sell a kilogram of chicken for under 130.00 meticals. He claims that on the "super-black market," every chicken costs 1,500.00 meticals. The same holds true of eggs: Each crate of 30 eggs is sold by him for 112.00 meticals, and on the "super-black market" for 1,500.00 meticals. He remarked that he sometimes thinks that it is the government that is promoting the black market, by not reconsidering prices.

Minister Jacinto Veloso has been resolving promptly some of the cases that have sometimes been stalled merely by bureaucratic red tape. He responded directly to Martinho de Almeida's comment, stating:

"It is the enrichment of individuals that brings enrichment to the country. FRELIMO did not struggle to make the people poor. On the contrary, we struggled to give people a better life, a better wage; so that they could improve their homes and the lives of their family members. Anyone who thinks otherwise is mistaken."

He made an assessment of the main issues raised, and stressed that many of the questions will have to be submitted to the government, for analysis and solution. Then he set another meeting to present those solutions which are other than the proposals and solutions brought up yesterday. The meeting was set for 0900 hours next Saturday, 11 May 1985.

2909

CSO: 3442/288

MOZAMBIQUE

OJM SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES WORK OF ORGANIZATION

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 5 May 85 p 3

[Text] Last week, the secretary general of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], Zacarias Kupela, declared that Youth Week, which has taken place since Saturday throughout the entire national territory, will enable all the people "to reflect on the 10 years of our independence, and assess the conquests made during this period by the armed struggle for national liberation." He was responding to one of the questions put to him during the interview that he granted to our weekly publication and to TVE, in connection with the marking of the 10th anniversary of independence.

He emphasized that this week "is a time for the youth to reaffirm its involvement in the defense of the revolutionary conquests." He cited the conquests pertaining to the youth in particular as: the fatherland, schools, occupational training and employment, knowledge of the country and the release of its creative initiative, among others.

He remarked: "Independence itself is a great, unprecedented conquest. It has enabled us to win the fatherland which did not belong to us; the fatherland for which the Mozambican people, and the youth in particular, yearned so much. To have a fatherland is to be proud of being Mozambican; it means being able to live freely, study, work and move about in this vast territory, which we could not do during the colonial period."

Zacarias Kupela admitted: "We realize and know that not everyone has tasted the fruit of independence, but the opportunities for doing so which exist today are greater, and the youth of today has a prospect for life." In response to another question, he also mentioned the areas in which the youth have most participated in the national reconstruction tasks, stressing the defense of the territorial integrity, production and attaching value to our cultural heritage.

In this latter respect, the OJM secretary general said: "Assuming our responsibilities for promoting the cultural heritage, we young people are now engaged in activities ranging from dance, singing and poetry to literature, arts and crafts production and even the publicizing of our country's realities, as in the case of journalists and writers. This cultural participation in education and in conveying the world situation is particularly important in preventing the youth of Mozambique from living in isolation, rather enabling them to become familiar with their country and the world."

Problems of the Youth

During the interview, there was also a discussion of some of the problems affecting the youth in particular, such as the country's difficulties in finding places for all young people in the schools, where they can study or continue their studies; and the employment needs, based on the preferences of each individual; as well as the housing problem. As Zacarias Kupela noted, these and other problems have been the subject of debate and discussion at meetings sponsored by the OJM, with the participation of other democratic mass and socio-professional organizations and agencies of the state apparat.

The OJM secretary general commented: "For example, we can state that no one can complain of the lack of employment: We have the land that can absorb our entire youth force. But because of material conditions, there is an influx of youth from the rural areas to the urban areas, where there are stores, footwear, movies, electric power and music. It is our job, along with other agencies, to mobilize the youth and to create conditions enabling the young person in the rural area to enjoy the same conditions as those in the urban center." He concluded by saying: "This is a difficult job, but it is not impossible; it will take time."

Discussing the housing problem, which is one of the concerns of the youth, especially when they want to set up a household, Zacarias Kupela claimed that the solutions have also been easier in the rural areas, where it is possible to build houses quickly, improved with brick for example.

The use of spare time, one of OJM's priority activities, was also taken up in this interview with TVE and the weekly DOMINGO. In the first place, the secretary general observed that, during these first 7 years of its existence, the attention of the organization that he heads has been turned toward the establishment of its structures. However, he said that there had been several initiatives carried out, aimed at giving a response to that concern on the part of our youth. As an example, he said that great attention is being paid to recreation at present by all the OJM rank and file agencies:

"Excursions, dances and meetings among youth are planned and organized; visits are paid to exchange views; and mini-cultural and sports festivals are being sponsored. We are also concerned with the creation of mini-libraries; but we realize that the work accomplished falls short of the needs of the youth. There must be a pooling of efforts between the OJM and the state agencies with that responsibility; because investment is required so as to hold recreational activities in a proper, scheduled manner."

Second Conference of OJM

Zacarias Kupela mentioned the Second Conference of Mozambican Youth, scheduled for the beginning of next year, stating that Youth Week "will also be a time for actually starting the activities in preparation for holding it." And he noted:

"We consider the Second Conference of OJM an important time in our country's existence, because it will be a time when the youth will make a complete, programmed, reflection upon what the youth of our country is today, and what its prospects are. Hence, some of its objectives will be to make a reflection and an assessment of what OJM has been like since its creation, and to involve the organization in the new tasks that the revolutionary process imposes on us."

Concerning the Mozambican youth's participation in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, soon to take place in Moscow, the OJM secretary general remarked that it would be typified by activities of a political, cultural, sports and recreational nature.

"Our delegation, consisting of 100 young people, will take the message from the Mozambican people, particularly our youth, as a means of contributing to the strengthening of the broad anti-imperialist youth front. Our delegation will also describe in Moscow the real situation and the complexity of our country, which is a target of imperialist aggression; and we shall also convey our message of solidarity with the youth still struggling for independence, democracy, freedom, socialism and peace."

2909

CSO: 3442/288

NAMIBIA

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS CONSIDERED BLEAK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 May 85 p 1

[Text]

MORE HARDSHIP is in store for businesses and consumers alike in the current quarter and there is little likelihood of an economic improvement in the near future according to local businessmen and the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University.

Mr Steve Schofield, General Manager of Barclays Bank in South West Africa, said the present difficult circumstances would continue until interest rates came down significantly.

The Namibian economy was being hit not only by the effects of the drought, low mineral prices and the recession, but interest rates as high as 32%.

"This is bound to continue to affect the man in the street, the farmers and businessmen," Mr Schofield said.

While it was possible that interest rates might drop slightly this quarter, times would still be hard.

The problem facing the

Government was that it needed to keep interest rates high in order to reduce the money supply in the fight against inflation.

Because of the Government's tight monetary policy people were suffering, businesses were going into liquidation and unemployment was increasing.

But the economists were telling the authorities there was no alternative if inflation was to be reduced to acceptable levels.

Mr Schofield said, however, he believed there should be slight drop in interest rates for psychological reasons.

The Government's strategy for reducing inflation should succeed provided there was sufficient wage restraint in the public and private sectors and interest rates did not fall too far initially.

Mr Tony Biehler, the Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said businesses were continuing to feel the pinch and as the remaining profit margin became smaller and smaller businessmen were wondering whether the squeeze on spending was not going too far.

He said the Government should perhaps put more money into the economy, despite the effects this would have on inflation. "Maybe this is just something we will have to accept," he said.

Mr Biehler said there was the chance of some light at the end of the tunnel if the Multiparty Conference forms a government in Namibia.

The new government would be able to use the economic strategy being drawn up by the private sector and public sector of-

ficials as a blueprint for development which could stimulate the economy again.

In its latest opinion survey, the Stellenbosch University Bureau for Economic Research says that with prices spiralling ever upwards and businesses unable to absorb price increases, there was little hope at the moment for a drop in inflation.

Sapa reports that the Bureau noted a decline in almost all sectors of the South African economy during the first quarter of this year compared with the first quarter of 1984.

General expectations were for a further relative deterioration.

Manufacturers said insufficient demand and the high cost of working capital hampered their operations and wholesalers and retailers both expected their average purchase prices to increase at a faster rate during the second quarter.

They were not prepared to absorb these cost increases and they therefore expected selling prices to increase at a faster rate.

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 1

[Text]

NAMIBIA RAVAGED by drought, caught in the vortex of economic recession, governed by one man imposed by a colonial ruler with no hope of the promised freedom soon being achieved, the people demoralised and engaged in a civil war — that is one picture which emerges from our survey, **The State of the Nation.**

But it is not the only picture and by no means the true picture.

For despite the doom and gloom there are sufficient people who see some hope for the future in current political and economic developments.

Nobody believes the path ahead will be easy, and there are many obstacles in the way of

progress, not least the chronic division among the ethnic groups of the country.

For some, the Transitional Government proposed by the Multiparty Conference, offers a new beginning for internal rule by the people of Namibia and a chance to provide the stability necessary for economic improvement.

For others the only way out of the current problems is the speedy implementation of the United Nations independence plan for the Territory.

The proposed government is going to face an uphill task and both on the political and economic fronts will have to make changes to satisfy the people.

According to controversial economic "watchdog" Eric Lang, and several black businessmen canvassed, the government is to blame for the economic ills of the country and the new administration will have to do something in the economic field to prove itself.

The economic forecast is that there will be no improvement until interest rates come down and this will only happen when South Africa believes it politically expedient and the balance of payments improves.

The third quarter is given as a possible time for these changes to take place.

A ray of hope has been held out by the Secretary for Finance, Dr Johan Jones, who says there is foreign capital waiting on the sidelines to take up new investment opportunities and fill gaps left by slack existing businesses.

On the other hand political leaders such as Hidipo Hamutenya of Swapo and Vekuii Rukoro of leftwing Swanu believe there is no real hope for economic improvement while the country's civil war continues and independence is delayed.

They also believe the MPC will be unable to do anything of consequence for the country and will be rejected not only by the international community but

by the Namibian people. Swapo's public position is that it is not prepared to compromise over the United Nations independence plan for the country and it rejects any notions of "internal" or "regional" settlements.

Political analysts believe, however, that South Africa's emphasis in its negotiations on Namibia are beginning to shift away from Resolution 435 and towards attempts at a settlement based on agreement between South Africa and its neighbours.

Analysts also warn the MPC that they will have to embark on a programme of reform if they are to gain the necessary support to oppose Swapo.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the Chairman of the MPC, and tipped to be the new Minister of Finance, says however, that no-one should expect miracles of

economy. The Advertiser will continue to investigate The compromise over the State of the Nation next week and would welcome participation in a debate on where the country stands and its future from organisations or individuals from all sectors.

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

BUSINESSMAN BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 5

[Text]

THERE was not a snowball's chance of an economic recovery in Namibia — now or ever — unless excessive government spending was drastically curtailed and kept in firm check.

This uncompromising prognosis comes from business ombudsman Eric Lang who, speaking from his Swakopmund villa yesterday said it was no use government casting some of the responsibility back to business.

"Government's lack of control of the economy is the cause for our sorry economic condition today," he said.

"The cost of government is hopelessly too high" and the overweight bureaucracy's current spending of 70% of the country's GDP (60% on current and the balance on capital expenditure) was "totally unacceptable."

Mr Lang said he welcomed the prospect of a new government which would be an improvement on the present interim system.

"It remains to be seen if the incoming Multiparty government can deal with this situation, however. The immediate future depends on them."

Referring to the economic decline of the past few years, Mr Lang said he saw no significant recovery in agriculture despite the good rains this last season.

"This is because about 40% of the commercial

began acting to counter this, according to Mr Lang, who said on these grounds the sector could not recover in the foreseeable future.

The primary sector, which was the country's "locomotive force", had also suffered severe damage in the mining sector where "the creaming off of our natural resources over the past years has shortened the life-span and profitability of these resources."

"After many years of 'eye-picking' (intended recovery of high-grade mineral deposits) I cannot see a significant recovery from what's left."

"Now the chickens have come home to roost and the mining companies are saddled with low-grade ores and inflation-boosted production costs. I wouldn't attach too much importance to the sales bonus resulting from the favourable dollar-rand conversion."

"I am grateful to see a change in government, but the question is can the new one control the spending, size and productivity of the bureaucracy."

"The past few budgets have been a clear sign of economic instability. This coming budget will show us which way we're going," Mr Lang concluded.

farming community is insolvent, based on unrealistic land values and in terms of their productive throughput on depleted pastures."

The amount of loan capital injected into the sector to sustain farmers had inflated land values beyond their productive values which had on the other hand been diminished through the cycle of overgrazing, bush encroachment and desertification. The agricultural authorities had not really

NAMIBIA

CALL FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR BLACK BUSINESSMEN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 5

[Text]

PRE-INDEPENDENCE investors and foreign governments wanting to grant Namibia development aid at present should make it their business to identify and make contact with local black business organisations.

This is one of a number of priorities the Central Chamber of Commerce (Centracoc) has targeted for the moment.

In a statement from Katutura on behalf of the chamber's president Mr

Michael Narib, Centracoc's national chairman Mr Andrew Gowaseb, called for independent township municipal councils and immediate financial assistance to black businessmen "with or without securities" to cover their financial loans "because they cannot be accommodated in the existing system."

"The incoming multiparty transitional government is acquainted with the dire conditions which the weak black and brown business communities suffer in Namibia. It will now have to rectify these conditions for which we have

blamed South Africa all these years."

"If they don't, we will no longer be able to cast the blame back at SA," Mr Gowaseb said.

"The township communities and struggling black business people cannot survive if the people at the helm of our economy cannot bring about significant changes."

Centracoc also called for the extension of loans to black farmers and granting of full powers to township municipalities because "the existing advisory boards have no decision-making authority without white approval."

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

BUSINESSMEN URGED TO START WORKING TOWARDS RECOVERY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE RECONSTRUCTION of the Namibian economy will be "a bumpy ride, but a rewarding one" and the sooner businessmen start working hard and productively towards this goal the sooner the results will come, Mr Anton Biehler of the newly unified Sakekamer/Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said in his *State of the Nation* message.

In a statement to The Advertiser, Mr Biehler warned the hard times were not over and the current "state of turmoil will continue for some time to come."

But Namibians should "forget about the standards and values of yesterday. We are living in the future which starts now. It will have new and better standards as well as different values.

"We need more businesses, more industries, new ways to provide services and products, different price levels.

"There is a lot of restructuring to do to our

society. Do your thing, do it well, and sell it."

"Let's get together as a nation and determine the real value of the Kudu gas field and then produce our own fuels, gas and more electrical energy. It could reduce our imports and multiply our exports."

The fishing, farming and food industries have "tremendous potential for local entrepreneurs."

Mr Biehler listed several current developments "making our ambient business conditions more

favourable and stable";

— the recent rains and the likelihood of the cycle that has started to continue for some years to come;

— the move of the Multiparty Conference to re-establish a government, write a constitution, negotiate independence and lead the country to political stability;

— a sound administration which is now beginning to rationalise its size and cost and concentrate on effectiveness. "They will give more work to the private

sector;"

— a national strategic development guide plan has almost been completed with clear objectives for growth;

— inflation rates are dropping to lower levels.

Namibians should take advantage of the many opportunities surrounding them. "Be prepared to take the risk. Don't wait for someone to give you a job...make your own!"

"How long are you going to remain indifferent, accepting this situation of decline and frustration? Our collective efforts and results determine the level of the economy."

The country's present socio-economic activity is at the same level it was 10 years ago and the short

term future is unpredictable.

Prolonged droughts, unemployment, lack of local government stability, restricted public spending, high population growth and high interest rates have all contributed to lost confidence and a fear of the future.

This state of decline will continue for the second quarter of this year and "can go on for a few more years if we continue to allow it to happen," Mr Biehler said.

He urged local entrepreneurs to "consider the real value of your objectives, decide what results you really want and ensure that they are more than they were last year in real terms."

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

PRETORIA'S LACK OF LONG-RANGE PLANNING FOR COUNTRY DISCUSSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 3

[Article by Max Du Preez]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: Namibian independence elections under UN supervision could start in the next 18 months. But it is equally possible that it could take up to three or more years.

The reality is that there is no Namibian blueprint in Pretoria. For that matter, Pretoria does not even have a blueprint for South Africa's own future. Policy changes are made ad hoc, depending on what crisis they have on their hands at that moment.

It will pay Namibian politicians and businessmen to keep in mind that their Territory is not only low on the international agenda, it has shifted to near bottom on Pretoria's agenda. As the Mozambique resistance movement (MNR) found out last year, SA's leaders are quite prepared to dump old friends and allies when it is in their own interest.

For the moment SA is quite happy with the MPC and their proposed government. It seems clear that the thinking here is that the MPC is the only viable alternative to Swapo, and that giving them all the powers to rule might enable them to steal some hearts and minds and gain much needed credibility.

Few serious analysts in government really believe that the MPC will ever beat Swapo in an election, but at least they could stop Swapo from getting a two thirds majority and form a strong opposition.

The transitional government is also a device to mark time while it is politically inconvenient for SA to have a UN election in Namibia — and it does look nicer than one man SA rule. Then there is the pressure from Washington — despite their protestations over the MPC Government — not to go ahead with independence before the Cuban withdrawal from Angola is finalised.

It is also true that the international spotlight has moved away from Namibia to SA's internal policies and the black unrest, so their does not seem to be any urgency on Namibia.

Then there is still the old dream that with the pact between Luanda and Pretoria, the SA Security

Forces' successes in northern Namibia and a popular interim government, Swapo can eventually be forced to lay down arms and come back as a political party to negotiate with SA and the MPC. This still seems no more than a pipe dream.

At the same time, a black-dominated MPC Government with the SWANP in tow introducing sweeping changes in Namibia is going to prepare the white Namibian voters for what is to come under a Swapo Government.

In other words, the shock of a Swapo Government would be less and the chances of a severe white backlash minimal. There can also be little doubt that the SA Government will be prepared to stick its neck out quite far for the MPC Government if they prove to be responsible, bold and popular leaders.

It does not seem as if there is going to be any strong backlash from white SA voters if Resolution 435 is implemented in Namibia. Not only is the average white voter bored nowadays with the lamentations of the rightwing

whites in Namibia about being "sold out", but they also had the opportunity to see that young white maidens did not get raped and white babies murdered when Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF took over Government in Zimbabwe.

What is more, the SA economy is in bigger trouble than Namibians seem to believe, and the ordinary taxpayer is feeling it every day.

Withdrawal from Namibia could only mean a further cut in Government spending, and that is what the voter wants.

What SA does fear, however, is the psychological effect of a Swapo victory in Namibia on SA's restless black majority.

Whether it is true or not, many observers here believe the Frelimo victory in Mozambique had a direct effect on the June 1976 riots in SA. And the black anger in SA has never been so intense as right now, the pressure has never been bigger and the expectations never higher. The widespread unrest in black townships seems to have become a permanent feature of life in SA.

There is one other possible scenario: Internal turmoil (in SA) can become so serious and external pressure so strong that Pretoria might decide the only solution is to do something dramatic to buy some time and goodwill.

What better thing to do than to let Namibia become independent? For the seven months stipulated in Res 435 the world spotlight will again be on Namibia, and the SA Government will be able to prove that they are not only bad guys.

A I said, there is no blueprint. Anything can happen...

AG confident

THE ROAD AHEAD would not be easy but there was no reason why stability and prosperity could not characterise the future independence of Namibia, the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk told The Advertiser yesterday.

"During the past two years I have witnessed so much goodwill, sincerity and competence among the political, economic, administrative and technical leaders of this Territory, that I cannot be anything but optimistic about the future," he said.

To the extent that it depended on the motivation and skills of the people there was no reason why stability and prosperity could not characterise the future independence of the

country.

But the road ahead would not be easy.

"There will be problems and challenges enough to test the mettle of even the finest leaders," Dr Van Niekerk said.

However, if Namibians succeeded in expanding the sense of common purpose he had seen grow over the past two years, "I am sure they will be able to overcome these problems and turn the challenges into opportunities".

US refusal

THE TRANSITIONAL government planned for Namibia was a fact which would intrude into the reality of regional politics irrespective of the lack of international recognition at this stage, according to a political analyst in Windhoek.

With the emphatic refusal of either the US or any other Contact Group members to regard the MPC as a player in the negotiations over the future of the Territory, it was quite clear that in the international context the MPC was irrelevant in terms of the international obligations of South Africa.

Although South Africa could not pass its responsibilities on to the Transitional Government, "in the regional context the fact of its existence will change politics subtly inside the country and in the region," the analyst said.

On UN resolution 435 he pointed out that both UN officials and senior members within the Western Five governments had conceded the possibility of amendments.

An assistant Secretary General of the UN, Mr Brian Urquhart, had said for example that 435 was "not a holy cow" and could be changed.

In the House of Commons last month, the British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said: "Security Council Resolution 435 represents the best prospect for an internationally recognised independence for Namibia. We have always made it clear that if all the parties in Namibia — Swapo and internal parties — were to come forward with improvements or changes on which they could all agree, it would not be the business of the rest of the world to stand in the way of any change. However, that must be on the basis of the agreement of all parties."

The analyst said core elements of Resolution 435 were UN supervision, the involvement of Swapo in an election, and the ceasefire and withdrawal procedures.

These would quite clearly at this stage not be open to discussion in any international forum.

On the other hand a willingness by the significant Namibian parties to negotiate directly over the terms of 435 should "throw the whole complex open to discussion and amendment."

NAMIBIA

MUDGE DEFENDS NEW GOVERNMENT PLAN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 8

[Text]

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a transitional government gave Namibia something to look forward to and would have a positive effect on the country, but Namibians should not expect miracles, the Chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, **Mr Dirk Mudge**, said.

The country had come to a standstill, economically and politically, the people had to put up with a one-man-government and there was no progress on international negotiations on Namibia's independence.

"That's why I believe the establishment of a transitional government is going to have a positive effect on the country," Mr Mudge said.

He warned against false hopes, however. "I am afraid that once we gain control, people will think we can solve everything.

"We should be in control of our own destiny, but people must not be under any illusions - no miracles will happen."

Of greatest importance were human relations and respect for each other's dignity.

Mr Mudge called on people to make up their minds whether they would

make Namibia their fatherland, stay in the country, invest and develop their farms and not to sit on the fence and wait for things to happen.

He said he was not optimistic about an economic upswing in the near future, but believed if people showed the necessary determination, motivation and sincerity, it would have a positive effect on the economy.

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

KATJIUONGUA DEFENDS TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 7

[Text]

THE PRESENT was "dark, bleak and uncompromising" but time had shown that a solution for Namibia would never come "like manna from heaven", the leader of the MPC-aligned Swanu faction, Mr Moses Katjiuongua said.

He felt the proposed MPC transitional government offered a chance to do away with the status quo and improve the situation.

"Anything that can take us out of the present mess and aims at offering something more promising is welcome.

"I am not saying we cannot fail but I'd rather make mistakes from trying."

He had no interest in participating in the transitional government other than to work for change for "the broad masses of our country".

"People like Mr Shipanga and myself have never been part of the past. We are putting our heads on the block," Mr Katjiuongua said.

"We are taking part on the clear understanding that SA will not interfere and that our colleagues are willing to be part of change".

The part other MPC parties played would be important.

"If any of my colleagues proves to be a stumbling block in working for meaningful change in the conditions of the majority — the black people — we will just have to get out."

Mr Katjiuongua said he felt a strange convoluted form of nationalism was developing and the MPC initiative would give a certain momentum to the political process.

"People are looking for change and at this time everyone should unite in this search, irrespective of their political beliefs and background.

"We should use every method to induce South Africa to get out of this country without, in the process, sacrificing our right to rule ourselves or the sovereignty of our country in the long-term," Mr Katjiuongua said.

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

POLITICAL ANALYST SAYS COUNTRY'S FUTURE DEPENDENT ON REGIONAL CONTEXT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 pp 7, 8

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

THE FUTURE of Namibia needed to be seen in a regional context and could not be viewed in isolation if a genuine solution was to be found, political analyst and editor of The Namibian Review, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said.

At the same time Namibia was faced with a dismal failure at leadership level and for this reason Namibians were unable to make a decisive impact on the situation.

"In southern Africa the dominant tendency is one in which the South African ruling class is establishing its hegemony, i.e. control over the people, the economy and the politics of the sub-continent, backed by military intervention when and as necessary," he said.

As far as South Africa was concerned, Namibia was a secondary issue.

"The present situation is one of extreme fluidity with no firm indication of any

direction.

"The transitional government is a holding operation aimed at keeping the country ticking over while South Africa sorts out its domestic problems," he said.

"I expect this state of af-

fairs to continue for the next few years with South Africa being satisfied with keeping us where we are."

Dr Abrahams said he doubted if South Africa would be concerned about what happened to Namibia as long as it didn't interfere with its strategy for the region.

"Powerful regional developments will do more to affect us than any actions or initiatives which may be taken within the country itself," he said.

"No Namibian force - group, organisation, party or alliance - is powerful enough to mobilise the Namibian nation and to seize the initiative out of South Africa's hands.

"We are faced with a dismal failure at leadership level."

Nevertheless, if Namibia has aimed to exert any influence at all, and in

order to survive, they would have to formulate strategies which would enable them to "respond to the rhythm of the region".

He said the next years would be tough because of the constitutional position, the recession, drought, unemployment, etc.

"We shall have to learn how to survive as best we can under very adverse conditions.

"If we are able to do so as a nation, that in itself will be an achievement."

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES EMERGE WITHIN MPC

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 8

[Text]

STRESSES within the Multiparty Conference over key issues have surfaced as talks continue on the drafting of a proclamation by the South African State President to establish a transitional government.

The deepest division is over Proclamation AG8, with the National Party and other member parties reported to be concerned at recent calls for its abolition.

The legislation sets out the powers of the second tier ethnic authorities which have been central to National Party policies.

Recently the official mouthpiece of the NP, Die Swartees, reported that the NP and other parties objected strongly to some of the demands for change being made within the MPC.

The newspaper said issues being discussed by the MPC at the moment included the future of the all-white Windhoek Teachers' Training College, the use

of under-utilised school buildings in certain centres and the surplus funds held by the White Administration.

Another contentious issue described by observers as potentially critical to the success of a future transitional government is the question of the "prime ministership".

Speculation has it that the NP is holding out for a rotation of the leadership of the government.

This possibility has been described by political analysts as "potentially disastrous".

Meanwhile, the leader of the SWA NP, Mr Kosie Pretorius, has decided not to make himself available for a cabinet position in the new government and said it

was necessary for him to remain as Chairman of the white Executive Committee.

This is seen as an indication of the importance the NP attaches to the White Administration as a protector of white interests.

Last week, the leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, was asked at a public meeting what the MPC would do about issues such as AG 8.

He gave no categoric reply but said: "What is agreed upon is that segregation in any form will be outlawed" and that "Namibia is one and indivisible."

In the Swanu (MPC) mouthpiece, Swanu News, which appeared last week, a strong call was made for the abolition of AG8.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is also known to be unhappy with aspects of the proclamation and is understood to be pressing for amend-

ments.

If the MPC is unable to agree on the repeal of the proclamation or fundamental amendments which significantly reduce the power of the ethnic authorities, it will weaken any chance it has of winning over much of the constituency it needs support from if it is to oppose Swapo.

After the billing the MPC has received as a government acting in the interests of Namibia in place of a one-man South African-appointed government, it needs to show it is prepared to make significant reforms.

There is likely to be further disillusionment with attempts at an "internal solution" if the MPC fails to deliver the goods because ideological differences between member parties cannot be overcome.

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

SWAPO TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE SAYS HAMUTENYA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 pp 7, 8

[Text]

THE STATE of the Namibian nation was defined by the ongoing conflict between the South African Government and "its puppets" on the one hand and the broad majority of the Namibian people, led by Swapo and supported by the international community on the other, Swapo's Secretary for Publicity and Information, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya told The Advertiser from Lusaka yesterday.

He foresaw no change in this situation in the next few years and while the MPC transitional government would be unable to do anything of consequence, Swapo would continue to mobilise moral and material support throughout the world.

Nor did he see South Africa giving up its efforts to cling to Namibia "as long as it feels protected by the United States".

"The problem for South Africa is that they are trying to prevent Swapo from coming to power through free, fair and democratic elections, which means there will be hardships for the Namibian people," Mr Hamutenya said.

"The economy will continue to deteriorate until the South Africans agree to the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia. There can be no hope of an improvement as long as the conflict continues," he

said.

South Africa's aim since 1975 had been to try and build a credible alternative to Swapo.

"They hope that by allowing the MPC to manage and run South African colonialism in an interim administration they will give them a power base in the eyes of the Namibian people."

However, he felt the MPC would not be able to do anything of consequence or essentially affect "injustices present in the system".

"I cannot see the National Party voluntarily giving up its position on a number of fundamental issues," Mr Hamutenya said.

This would only happen after the Namibian people had been given the right to choose their own leaders.

"Only those with a full mandate from the electorate will be able to make fundamental decisions."

He said Swapo would use all possible means to intensify the struggle.

"We will not let up until South Africa agrees to allow the Namibian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence."

NAMIBIA

SWAPO SUPPORTERS DISPERSED WITH TEARGAS AT KATUTURA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 May 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Brian Jones]

[Text]

POLICE USED TEARGAS to disperse a crowd of Swapo supporters in Katutura on Saturday after several hundred people defied a ban on public meetings and processions and marched through the township following an open air Cassinga Day commemorative service.

The Police moved in to break up the crowd after the marchers stopped at a street corner for more prayers, hymns and freedom songs.

A Security policeman, using a loud hailer warned them that they were holding an illegal meeting, and should disperse peacefully within five minutes.

On Friday, the Chief Magistrate of Windhoek, Mr F H Truter, banned all public meetings and processions in the Windhoek Magisterial District from 8am on Saturday to 8am today in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

He said he had reason to believe that public peace would be endangered if such gatherings were to take place.

Religious services and sports events were exempted from the ban.

Although some people left the scene when told to disperse, many remained and others appeared at the doorways of houses to see what was happening.

Several members of the crowd gave clenched fist salutes and yelled "Power!" at the Police.

An armoured truck and other reinforcements were called in by the Police before teargas was used to disperse the crowd.

A convoy of Police vehicles drove up and down the street as policemen, some in camouflage uniforms, threw teargas grenades.

People ran from the streets with their eyes and throats burning from the CS gas, and palls of white tearsmoke rose above the

dusty township.

Patients and doctors at the Katutura Hospital complained of smarting eyes and burning throats as the gas drifted over Katutura.

Several children were taken to the hospital suffering from the effects of the smoke.

Police said this morning that there were no arrests.

Earlier, at the open air service which was recorded and filmed by Security Police, a crowd of about five hundred commemorated the deaths of an estimated 600 people killed by South African soldiers at Swapo's Moscow Base near the Angolan town of Cassinga on May 4, 1978.

The crowd, consisting mostly of Swapo supporters, met at the grave of a Swapo insurgent, Ndhuvu Nangola, who was hanged after being convicted under the Terrorism Act.

The service was led by Pastor Moses Mbacea of the St John's Apostolic Faith Mission, and the prayers and hymns were interspersed with freedom songs, black power salutes, slogans and speeches.

Several women said to have had relatives who died in the Cassinga raid laid a wreath on the grave and mourned the dead.

Some survivors of the raid, who were held for several years at the Mariental detention camp and released last year, were presented to the crowd around the grave.

Speakers said all those who had died in the struggle against oppression were being remembered and their blood would culminate in the freedom of Namibia.

Mr Kuzeeko Kangueehi of left wing Swatu said Cassinga Day was being commemorated "to inspire the people of this country to fight in the same way as those who had died."

CSO: 3400/328

NAMIBIA

SATS TRANSFERS R2,000-M ASSETS TO TERRITORY'S CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 85 p 5

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, signed an agreement in Windhoek yesterday to transfer ownership of South African Transport Services assets of more than R2 000-million in South West Africa to the territory's central government.

The agreement was co-signed by the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, who controls the central authority.

In terms of the agreement, South Africa renounced its right of ownership of all fixed property and rolling stock used in the SWA road and rail transportation network, excluding the harbour and harbour services in the Walvis Bay enclave.

Mr Schoeman said at the ceremony that the agreement provided for the continued operation by SATS of the transport services in SWA, on a contractual basis.

The arrangement would apply until the SWA government was in a position to assume control of those functions.

Until that time, the territory's authority would assume financial responsibility for the management and operations by SATS of both the road and rail services in the territory.

and the harbour services of Luderitz.

"In order to relieve the financial burden of the takeover for the territory, SATS will, for the first three years, carry 30 percent, 20 percent and 10 percent respectively of any operational losses," Mr Schoeman said.

The general manager of SATS, Mr E Grove, said the estimated loss in the 1983/84 budget for SATS in SWA amounted to R90-million, but because of various savings the actual loss amounted to R66-million.

Indications were that the operational loss for the last financial year would be less than R40-million.

Mr Schoeman said SAA would continue its usual services to SWA and no requests had been received for landing rights in the territory by other international airways services.

SATS personnel in the territory would remain on

the payroll of South Africa and their conditions of service would be unchanged.

"The Government of the Republic of South Africa trusts that the government of SWA will utilise effectively these transport assets to develop and realise the physical and human potential of SWA," Mr Schoeman said.

Dr Van Niekerk said in his speech that favourable financial and other arrangements had been concluded with South Africa for the continued operations of transport services in SWA.

In reply to an inquiry, the chief executive official in SWA, Mr Jan Greebe, said the territory had paid no compensation to South Africa for the acquisition of SATS' property, including 148 diesel locomotive units.

South Africa took over the railways in SWA 63 years ago. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/329

NAMIBIA

BRIGADIER LOUW SAYS SWATF WINNING WAR AGAINST SWAPO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 May 85 p 5

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Security forces in Namibia were achieving "a remarkable feat" in modern revolutionary warfare, because they were winning the bush war in the territory, the chief of staff (operations) of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Johan Louw, said here at the weekend in a review of the war situation.

He said the South African component of the security forces consisted largely of specialists and conventional warfare units whose objective was to neutralise a conventional war threat posed by Cubans in Angola.

"That is why a Cuban withdrawal (from Angola) will greatly enhance peace and stability in the territory."

With the war situation now entering its 20th year, he said that in that period, Swapo had made no progress while the civilian population suffered most at the hands of insurgents.

"Swapo began its customary summer rain offensive this year by infiltrating about 400 terrorists through the Angolan bush into Owambo.

"Of these, more than 260 have already been killed. Swapo's special unit suffered about 50 percent casualties and left SWA before the end of March."

Brigadier Louw said that since 1982 Swapo insurgents had not succeeded in infiltrating into the commercial farming areas, one of their main targets.

They were now roving about in small disorganised units.

"They are avoiding contact with the security forces at all costs and almost all skirmishes are initiated by the security forces," he said.

Intimidation, abduction and killing of civilians by Swapo insurgents indicated that Swapo could not win or hold the hearts and minds of the people, Brigadier Louw said.

"The security forces on the other hand, are getting increased support from the people in the border areas.

"More than 80 percent of the fighting component in the security forces consists of black and brown members."

He said the bush war had reached an important stage and Swapo was approaching the point where it could not maintain a cohesive insurgency force.

CSO: 3400/329

NAMIBIA

SWAFT KILL 26 SWAPO INSURGENTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 85 p 10

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in Northern South West Africa have shot dead 26 Swapo insurgents in the last 19 days, bringing to 275 the number of Swapo combatants "neutralised" in battle since January 1, the SWA Territory Force announced in Windhoek yesterday.

In the same period one member of the security forces was killed in a skirmish, the SWATF statement said.

In the corresponding period last year, security forces in the territory killed 222 Swapo insurgents.

"Several incidents of terror and intimidation (against civilians) were reported in the last two weeks," the statement said.

"A civilian from Ongenga, Mr Shoombe Sam, was shot cold-bloodedly by a Swapo terrorist in the veld near the border between Ovambo and Angola on May 12.

"The terrorist fled the scene on a bicycle."

The statement said there had also been several mortar attacks by Swapo on civilian kraals in Northern SWA.

Three people were injured in an attack on the kraal of a headman near Oshikuku on May 5.

Three more people were slightly injured on Monday when Swapo insurgents bombarded the area around Oshakati. Reports, about 25 mortar bombs were fired but none fell on the town.

On Saturday, Swapo insurgents fired mortars at the kraal of a headman at Tsandi in SWA, but no one was hurt.

On May 5, Swapo insurgents abducted seven Ovambo-speaking civilians from a spot nine kilometres east of Okaiango in SWA.

CSO: 3400/329

NAMIBIA

SUZMAN CALLS KOEVOET 'PROGRAMMED KILLERS'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY: A judicial commission of inquiry should be appointed to investigate the series of trials of the members of Koevoet who were found guilty of "appalling conduct", Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking in the law and order vote of the budget, Mrs Suzman said it should be known that members of Koevoet had stated under oath that they were trained to perform two functions — interrogation and elimination.

She said white members of Koevoet did not wear regular uniform and had been told that two members had worn T-shirts with slogans, "kill 'em all — let God sort 'em out" and "killing is our business and business is good."

"Koevoet are programmed killers. It was revealed at a trial that Koevoet members are paid 'koppeld' for every insurgent they kill."

Mrs Suzman said she and her party would not attend the handing over of Koevoet to Swapol because she could not identify with praise for a unit which, according to the Bar Council of South West Africa, had terrorised civilians.

Allegations that Koevoet members were guilty of

mation in January 1979, Koevoet had rapidly developed into one of the most formidable ever of its type in Southern Africa.

The unit had an outstanding fighting record.

"It is regrettable that allegations are regularly made from certain sources that Koevoet members are guilty of all sorts of misdeeds and that this is concealed. — Sapa

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

CABINET MEMBERS NAMED--Windhoek.--The names have been published of the eight-member Cabinet in the South-West-African transitional government reportedly to be inaugurated on June 14. They are: Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, Mr Andrew Amatjila and Mr Dirk Mudge, all of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance; Mr Moses Katjiuongua, leader of Swapo Democrats; Mr Eben van Zijl, SWA National Party, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, leader of the Coloured Labour Party and Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party. The names of five of the eight deputy ministers have also been announced. They are: Mr Gregor Tibinyane, Mr Piet Junius and Mr Katuutire Kaura, all of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance; Mr Tinus Blauw, SWANP, and Mr Lukas de Vries, RFDTp. A spokesman for the office in Windhoek of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, told Sapa yesterday that draft legislation aimed at instituting the proposed SWA Government has reached an advanced stage. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 85 p 5]

VAN ZIJL TO REPRESENT SWANP--Windhoek.--Another party in the South West Africa Multi-Party Conference has announced the names of its representatives in the territory's proposed transitional government. The SWA National Party will be represented in the eight-member Cabinet by its chief negotiator in the MPC, Mr Eben van Zijl. Mr Van Zijl will be assisted by SWANP secretary Mr. Tinus Blaauw as Deputy Minister. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 85 p 13]

ROSSING COUNTERS NUJOMA PLEA--Windhoek--About 10 000 South West Africans would be directly affected and the livelihoods of countless others influenced if Rossing Uranium should close, the company's public affairs manager, Mr Clive Algar, said this week. He was responding to a call by Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, for multinational companies to quit the country because their taxes supported South African control of the territory. Mr Nujoma, who named the Rio Tinto Zinc and Anglo-American groups, said in Nairobi that South West Africans were paid subsistence wages and would not suffer if those companies ceased operations in the territory. Mr Algar said the average pay of semi-skilled workers at Rossing was between R500 and \$1 000 a month. They also received company housing at nominal rents and First World fringe benefits such as pension schemes, life assurance and medical aid. Rossing spent about R150m annually inside the country on the purchase of goods and services and pay, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS in English 10 May 85 p 2]

SWANU'S RUKORO EXPRESSES PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK--After almost six decades of "South African stewardship", the state of Namibian nation could only be described as bleak and the future "ominously dark", the Secretary-General of the left-wing faction of Swatu, Mr Vekuii Rukoro, said yesterday. "A general deterioration is prevalent in the political, economic and social fields," he said. And the recent announcement by the SA Government to "resort to rule by proxy as a dress rehearsal for UDI during the second half of 1987 did not offer any hope or optimism whatsoever. "As far as the immediate future is concerned, I see a hopelessly mismanaged economy, rising inflation and growing unemployment, as well as the wholesale violation of human rights," Mr Rukoro said. All of this could result in the war of liberation being escalated. "In short, the Namibian revolution has just begun," he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 May 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/328

NIGERIA

ANALYSIS OF POWER STRUGGLE PROVIDED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Article: "Nigeria: The Power Stakes"]

[Text]

As an April Fools' Day joke, one of Nigeria's newspapers printed the headline "Decree No. 4 Revoked - see inside". Of course, the inside pages reminded readers of the date. Decree 4 is the press censorship law and despite constant and high-level protests against it, Maj-Gen. **Mohammed Buhari**'s government has no intention of revoking it. On the contrary, it has been tightened with the result that mysterious news items remain unexplained.

A recently published government gazette conferred diplomatic immunity on all employees of the *African Re-Insurance Corporation*, including the right to import certain luxury goods duty-free. This unusual privilege was picked up by the press, but without further elucidation. The result of this clamp-down is that reports are carried by word of mouth and are frequently exaggerated out of recognition.

Kano's military governor, Air Commodore **Hamza Abdullahi**, has warned against rumour-mongering which he associates with "unnecessary complaints". Most of these complaints are directed at the return of traditional taxes associated with emirs and their courts. These levies had been abolished in most northern areas under the civilian regime, largely because Kano, Kaduna and Borno, the northern-most states, were run by parties in opposition at the federal level to ex-President **Shagari**'s government.

The Buhari government's increasing reliance on traditional elites, particularly the northern chiefs, has led to the reimposition of these levies and has made the military unpopular even in the north.

At the end of March the Sultan of Sokoto, **Abubakar III**, northern Nigeria's spiritual leader and, until recently the source of secular power, pledged his support for Buhari and Buhari replied by identifying the aims of his administration with the justice which, he said, the emirates embodied.

Another powerful northern chief, the Shehu of Borno, **Mustapha Umar El-Kanemi**, called on the state's population to pay cattle tax (*jangali*) if they wanted any amenities. Clashes with nomadic Fulani herdsmen in the state have been blamed on the reintroduction of this form of revenue and in neighbouring Gongola state tax riots have been officially acknowledged this year. Gongola and Cross River, adjoining the **Cameroun** border, have been the scene of considerable unrest.

Army manoeuvres, so intensive that the authorities had to deny the outbreak of war, are taking place in Cross River for reasons that are not entirely clear. The official explanations are contradictory, but the security situation certainly involves violence across internal state boundaries, involving Cross River, Benue, Bauchi and Imo states.

In a visit to the Cameroun border, Buhari spoke of the continuing illegal cross-border traffic. The 10 northern governors - whose renewed regular meetings denote a special relationship that is reminiscent of the old dominant Northern Region - have expressed their concern about the persistent smuggling into **Niger** and **Chad**. Gen. **Magoro**, minister of internal affairs, complained that Nigeria had the most porous borders in the world: although the report ordered by the government on commercial relations with its neighbours has been submitted, no action has been taken to reopen the borders. Urgently needed food aid for Niger is reportedly still held up in Apapa docks, although Buhari gave his personal assurance to a **United States** representative that it would be allowed through border posts.

While this concern about illegal traffic is partly related to the need for economic safeguards (huge losses are sustained particularly through the smuggling of subsidised refined oil products), the main worry relates to the influx of religious fanatics from neighbouring countries.

The Maitatsine riots of recent years were ascribed to a sect leader from Cameroun. Only last month Buhari promised additional funds to compensate victims of the 1984 Maitatsine uprising in Gongola state, although it is said that the money is intended for more recent casualties. (Clashes involving fanatics were reported from Gongola as recently as February). According to some sources, the fanatics involved are not religious so much as political, left-wing revolutionaries from Cameroun, where restrictions on political activities have been relaxed. The Maitatsine sect had egalitarian ideas disowned by the Islamic leadership in Nigeria, although proponents of the creed are occasionally allowed to make themselves heard.

Last month religious posters and slogans were officially banned from government premises and

universities. This does not reflect fears of Muslim fundamentalists but is official acknowledgment of the new fervour shown by Christian sects in fighting what they see as a Muslim campaign to institutionalise Islam throughout Nigeria. The Catholics in particular have voiced their views on religious freedom, as have other Christians. The most recent emphasis is on the role of Rotary clubs. These were the target of Muslim wrath in Sokoto a few weeks ago. There is much talk in southern states of the new political role of the church while those in the middle, with determined Muslim and Christian groups, are now frequently on the alert over religious clashes.

These developments are seen as having underlying political implications. There have been large-scale retrenchments among judges. This followed a comment by the Chief Justice, George Sowemimo, during a session of the supreme court in Enugu: the Anambra state judiciary, he said, was sick and required urgent surgery. This comment was probably justified, but the legal retirements which came in its wake were analysed for political content. One judge, a former senator, was retired because it was alleged that he had been appointed in a "questionable way" by the now illegal *Unity Party of Nigeria*, which formed the government in his state. As no equivalent sackings took place among appointees of the former ruling party, the NPN, the removal of discredited judges has become a discredited exercise ●

CSO: 3400/250

NIGERIA

DRILLING RIGS SAID LYING IDLE

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Yakubu Attah]

[Text]

ALL field activities including exploration and mining of the National Steel Council which has its headquarters at Malali Kaduna have been grounded for the past 16 months.

Sunday Triumph findings also show that about seven drilling rigs estimated at about 1.4 million Naira are lying idle.

Among the machinery seen parked at the exploration and mining division headquarters of the council at Malali, Kaduna are more than 30 vehicles including Land Rovers and jeeps used for field operational duties.

Our investigation also revealed that vital parts of the vehicles

have been tampered with by unknown persons. This unfolded itself after a personal inspection of some of the vehicles by our reporter after presenting himself to some drivers as a businessman looking for scraps to buy.

The director of the council, Mr. J.A. Adewunmi, refused to give our reporter any audience but after more than thirty minutes of waiting his Confidential Secretary, volunteered: "The director would not talk to you over idle rigs or the cost, every layman should know". She gave no further explanation.

A reliable source close to the director's office however disclosed that the council has been finding it difficult to pay its staff salaries, but added that "the situation improved only recently".

A cross section of the council's staff interviewed wondered why the council should be

starved of funds as alleged by the management.

They alleged that "the way senior geologists and other top management staff attended overseas seminar and courses may have contributed to the poor financial position of the council".

A senior geologist who preferred to remain anonymous, disclosed that the council has a consultancy service department whose "responsibility it is to take up bore-hole, drilling and other geophysical jobs".

But he wondered why the department was allowed to remain dormant, pointing out that the department was capable of making the council a bit self sustaining".

The National Steel Council is a Federal Government para-statal under the Federal Ministry for Steel Development.

It was created from the former National Steel Development Authority (N.S.D.A.) and the Exploration and Mining Division was also formed in 1977 charged with the full responsibility of exploring and mining for Nigeria's mineral resources and some other duties that may be assigned by the Minister for Steel.

CSO: 3400/250

NIGERIA

WASTE OF FISHING EQUIPMENT SCORED

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 14 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Another White Elephant"]

[Text]

IT is scandalous that while Nigeria imported nearly 140,000 tonnes of fish with its scarce foreign exchange resources last year, the Nigerian National Fish Company (NNFC) which was established 10 years ago for the purpose of catching and processing fish for local consumption and export has remained inactive. The import figures for previous years speak for themselves. In 1983, the country imported over 238,854 tonnes of fish and in 1982, more than 244,408 tonnes. These did not include sardines, canned fish and stock fish imports, all but the last of which the moribund company has the capacity to produce.

At the same time, local fish output last year declined by over 33 percent on the figure for the previous year. According to a source interviewed for our front page story of today, if the multi-million Naira ships of the company were operational, Nigeria would by now have satisfied its local demand and become a large-scale exporter of fish and fish products. This would have earned the country a huge amount of foreign exchange.

Another dimension to the issue is that NNFC ships and equipment, purchased for millions of Naira with tax payers' money, lie idle at the ports at the mercy of the changing weather year after year. Worse still, the ships constitute a danger to sea traffic and even when docked they contravene international maritime laws as their navigational lights and engines are said to be unreliable due to lack of fuel. This carries a stiff penalty because of the great risk of collision with other vessels.

There is no doubt in our minds about the authenticity of our findings for the just concluded sub-regional Conference on Sea Fishing held in Dakar, Senegal, under the auspices of ECOWAS and other international agencies, confirmed that the NNFC's operations ran aground soon after it took delivery of six distant water fishing vessels from Norway.

The reasons advanced by the company's authorities for this abject failure are that neighbouring African countries were not willing to grant fishing rights and a reasonable quota to the NNFC. This, they claim, was because the company's vessels and equipment could threaten their own operations.

But it is regrettable that for one reason or the other, Nigeria was not represented at that conference where one of the issues discussed was the harmonization of fishing in the region. This was in spite of the fact that the appropriate ministries were fully informed, according to the ECOWAS secretariat. How, one may ask, can Nigeria's fishing vessels threaten the neighbouring countries when over half of the total haul in the region in recent years was made by foreign countries like France, Italy, Greece, Japan, the Soviet Union and Spain, among others?

We call on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to institute an immediate enquiry on the causes of the dormancy of the Nigerian National Fish Company and come out with recommendations on ways and means of revitalising it and making it commercially viable. The suggestion by the company's workers' union that the fishing vessels and equipment should in the interim be rented out to companies with international fishing permits should be seriously considered.

If, as a result of a careful study, the NNFC is declared a white elephant, it should be sold to the private sector without further delay.

NIGERIA

ORGANIZATION OF AIR FORCE DETAILED

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 21 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

THE present organisation structure of the NAF is as detailed below:

• HQ NAF

The HQ NAF comprises four main Staff Branches; Operations, Administration, Logistics and Inspections. Each Branch is headed by an Air Officer who is responsible directly to the Chief of the Air Staff. The Directorate of Finance and Accounts (DFA), and NAF Tenders Board (NAFTB) also come under the Chief of Air Staff's (CAS) Office.

• HQ NAF OPERATIONS STAFF BRANCH

This Branch is responsible for policies and directives for daily operations as well as training on land and air in the NAF. It comprises the Directorates of Operations, Training, Communication & Electronics, Plans, Intelligence, Air Traffic & Signals, and the Inspectorate of Regiment.

• HQ NAF ADMIN STAFF BRANCH

This Branch is the nerve centre of most of NAF Administration and Personnel matters. It deals with Administration and Personnel matters. It deals with organisation of the NAF in accordance with operational policy and requirements. It is served by the following

directorates: Admin, Personnel, Air Provost, Education, Public Relations & Information and Medical Services.

• HQ NAF LOGISTIC STAFF BRANCH

This Branch is responsible for policies on provisioning, procurement and maintenance of all equipment and infrastructures in the NAF. Directorates under it are: Engineering, Supply, Works and Armaments.

• HQ NAF INSPECTIONS STAFF BRANCH

The Inspections Branch is a new set-up to ensure standardisation between formations and units and to ensure proper maintenance of standards in the service and to facilitate full time research into problem areas in the service to avoid waste in human and material resources. It is served by the Directorate of Manuals, Inspections and Safety.

• COMMANDS

• NAF TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

This is a Command established for the purpose of centralisation of command with the view to providing joint operational doctrine for the use of the tactical forces. Formations and Units under it include: Strike Group, Air Transport Group, an Air

Centre and an Advanced Weapon School.

(ii) NAF TRAINING COMMAND

This Command is established for the purpose of planning and co-ordinating the administrative and operational Command of all training activities in the NAF. The Training Command consists of six groups, namely: 3 Flying Schools each of group status, the Technical Training Group, Military Training Group and the Base Service Organisation.

(iii) NAF LOGISTIC COMMAND

The NAF Logistics Command has been established to supply, and maintain the material as well as infrastructural facilities required for the effective accomplishment of the NAF assigned tasks. The Logistics Command consist of a command Hq. and 4 Depots, namely; 2 Aircraft maintenance Depot, a Communication Electronics Maintenance Depot and an Equipment Supply Depot.

• DIRECT REPORTING UNITS

In addition to the above three major Commands, there are four additional formations/units which are

directly answerable to HO. NAF. They are: Pay and Accounts Group, the Personnel Management Centre, Aero-medical Centre and the Air Force Military School.

THE COLOURS

On Thursday, 18 November, 1976 the Nigerian National and Air Force Colours were formally presented to the NAF at the First Air Force Day Parade. The carrying of colours by the Armed Forces dates back to our ancestral warfare in which war chiefs carried banners and standards as a symbol of identity and esprit de corps. The presentation of the Colours which is a solemn and sacred event was performed by the former Head of State, Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo. The Colours have since featured in all National and Air Force parades.

The presentation of the National and Air Force Colours to the NAF is a turning point in her regimental history and a glamorous phase in the re-organisation which began in September 1975, aiming at developingg the NAF to the highest standards in discipline, efficiency, professional competence and good human relations.

CSO: 3400/250

SOUTH AFRICA

KOORNHOF: ECONOMY LAGS WAY BEHIND UNITED STATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 p 25

[Text]

THE South African economy lags 50 years behind the US in the drive towards becoming a fully established information age economy, the Chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Opening the South African Computer Faire in Johannesburg, Dr Koornhof said a year-long study had established this fact and also that whereas the American economy has been a post industrial economy for the past 30 years, for South Africa the move into the information era had just started.

He said that in five years more than two million people would be information workers. Currently 53 percent of all economically active Whites were employed as information workers, but for other race groups it was five percent.

In 1990 information workers would take home an estimated R70-billion in salaries and in line with

claimed productivity gain against this salary bill would mean saving of R14-billion.

"The impact that computers will have and the role that information processing will play in the future well-being and development of this country should therefore not be underestimated," Dr Koornhof said.

Most recent projections on the size of the South African computer industry show that it would grow from an estimated R1.7-billion to nearly R4-billion in 1990. A real 18 percent annual compound growth rate could be expected over the next five years.

The top 15 computer vending companies last year sold in excess of R1-billion in equipment and of that amount South African financed companies were only responsible for 16 percent.

While that figure was still low the strengthening of the position of South African-owned companies marketing computers was a strategically import-

ant trend for the country. The Government was intent on strengthening this growing trend.

Dr Koornhof said the Government's electronics industry strategy rested on two pillars:

- The mobilisation of the buying power of the State to support an intensified programme of local content and design in Government and parastatal government buying of electronic equipment and

- Developing the country's potential to design electronic systems, if necessary with State aid in the initial stages.

He said the committee for electronics believed computer peripherals would be the product most suited to local manufacture and at a later stage consideration should be given to manufacturing microcomputers and minicomputers.

South Africa had already made progress in establishing micro-electronics systems which manufactures integrated circuits (chips), he said.

CSO: 3400/288

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE OIL FUND AMENDMENT ACT GAZETTED

Cape Town GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12

[Text]

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 906.

24 April 1985

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 46 of 1985: State Oil Fund Amendment Act, 1985.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- 【】 Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
_____ Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the State Oil Fund Act, 1977, so as to change the names of the company SOF (Proprietary) Limited and the State Oil Fund to CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the Central Energy Fund, respectively; to provide for the appointment of a board of directors to manage and control the affairs of CEF (Proprietary) Limited; to entrust CEF (Proprietary) Limited with the control of the Central Energy Fund, the Equalization Fund and the SFF Association; to determine the share capital of CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the SFF Association and to regulate the taking up of shares in the said companies; to provide for accountability in respect of money in the Central Energy Fund and the Equalization Fund as well as in respect of all other money entrusted

to CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the SFF Association; to provide for the investigation, examination and auditing of the books, accounts and statements kept and prepared in connection with the transactions entered into by CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the SFF Association; and to provide for the submission to Parliament of a report relating to the said investigation, examination and auditing; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 12 April 1985.)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Substitution of
section 1 of
Act 38 of 1977,
as amended by
section 1 of
Act 74 of 1979
and sections 1
and 4 of
Act 73 of 1984.

1. The following section is hereby substituted for section 1 of the State Oil Fund Act, 1977 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act):

- "Payment of certain moneys into Central Energy Fund. controlled by [SOF] CEF (Proprietary) Limited, a company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973)—
- (a) [as a charge to the State Revenue Fund, an amount of 4 cents of the customs or excise duty on a litre of petrol, distillate fuel or residual fuel oil paid into the State Revenue Fund, in respect of which no rebate or refund is applicable] such moneys as may accrue to the Central Energy Fund by virtue of section 1A (1) (b) or (c);
- (b) such moneys as may accrue to the [State Oil] Central Energy Fund by virtue of section 11 of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No. 120 of 1977), or any other law; and
- (c) with the concurrence of the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the Minister of Finance, such other moneys as may accrue to the said Fund from any other source.
- (2) (a) Moneys paid under subsection (1) into the said [State Oil] Central Energy Fund, shall be utilized in accordance with directions of the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs for the financing or promotion of—
- (i) the acquisition of coal, the exploitation of coal deposits, the manufacture of liquid fuel, oil and other products from coal, the marketing of the said products and any matter connected with the said acquisition, exploitation, manufacture and marketing;
- (IA) the acquisition, generation, manufacture, marketing or distribution of any other form of energy, and research connected therewith;
- (ii) any other object for which that Fund may be applied, and which has been designated or approved by the said Minister [in consultation] with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance

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(b) Any such moneys which in the opinion of the 25
Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs—

(i) are not immediately required for a purpose
mentioned in paragraph (a), shall be in-
vested in such manner as the said Minister
with the concurrence of the Minister of Fi- 30
nance may determine;

(ii) are not required for any such purpose, shall
be paid into the State Revenue Fund.

(3) The affairs of CEF (Proprietary) Limited shall
be managed and controlled by a board of directors. 35

(4) The board of directors referred to in subsection
(3) shall consist of—

(a) a chairman appointed by the Minister of Mineral
and Energy Affairs for a period not exceeding
five years, on such conditions, including con- 40
ditions relating to remuneration and allowances,
as the said Minister may, with the concurrence
of the Minister of Finance, determine, and who
may be reappointed;

(b) two officers in the Department of Mineral and 45
Energy Affairs appointed by the Minister of
Mineral and Energy Affairs, one of whom pos-
sesses, in the opinion of the said Minister, ex-
pert knowledge of crude oil supply and fuel mat-
ters; and

(c) not more than five other directors appointed by
the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs on
such conditions, including conditions relating to
remuneration and allowances, as the said Minis- 50
ter may, with the concurrence of the Minister of
Finance, determine.

(5) A director referred to in subsection (4) (c) shall
hold office for such period, but not exceeding five
years, as the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs
may determine at the time of his appointment, and 60
shall be eligible for reappointment: Provided that if
in his opinion good reasons exist for doing so, the
said Minister may at any time terminate the period of
office of any such director.

(6) A member of Parliament, the President's 65
Council or a provincial council may not be appointed
as a director, and a director shall, on becoming such
a member, vacate his office.

(7) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8), the
remuneration and allowances of a director, and the
cost of transport facilities or other benefits afforded 5
to him in respect of his services as a director, shall be
paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for
such purpose.

(8) A director who is in the full-time service of the
State shall not in respect of the services rendered by 10
him as a director of CEF (Proprietary) Limited be
paid any remuneration in addition to his salary by
virtue of such service, nor shall any such director be
paid any travel and subsistence allowances at a rate
other than that applicable to him by virtue of such 15
service.

(9) A director shall not be personally liable for any
loss or damage arising out of, or in connection with,

**Amendment of
section 1A of
Act 38 of 1977,
as inserted by
section 1 of
Act 30 of 1979
and amended by
section 2 of
Act 74 of 1979.
section 1 of
Act 68 of 1980 and
sections 2 and 4 of
Act 73 of 1984.**

the performance of his duties by virtue of his appointment as a director, unless the loss or damage is due to anything done by the director in bad faith or to gross negligence on his part, or to a failure by him to comply with any provision of this Act.”

- 2. Section 1A of the principal Act is hereby amended—**
- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:
- “(1) The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs may [in consultation] with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance—
- (a) by notice in the *Gazette* or by notice in writing served on any person, whether personally or by post, impose a levy for the benefit of the Equalization Fund controlled by [the SFF Association, a company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973),] CEF (Proprietary) Limited, on every litre of petrol, aviation spirit, kerosene, distillate fuel, residual fuel oil, naphtha, base oil, products of base oil or every kilogram of grease or liquefied petroleum gas which is manufactured, distributed or sold by an undertaking at any point in the Republic, or imported by any person into the Republic; or
- (b) by like notice impose a levy for the benefit of the Central Energy Fund on every litre of petrol, distillate fuel or residual fuel oil on which customs or excise duty is payable in respect of which no rebate or refund is applicable; or
- (c) by like notice impose a levy referred to in paragraph (a) as well as a levy referred to in paragraph (b).”; 50
- (b) by the substitution for subsection (1A) of the following subsection:
- “(1A) A levy referred to in subsection (1) may differ according to the purpose for which the product in question is used or the place where or the method by which the product in question is sold.”;
- (c) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:
- “(2) The notice shall state the amount of the levy, the interest payable in the event of the non-payment of the levy, the person who shall be liable for the payment thereof, the product referred to in subsection (1) in respect of which it shall be payable, the person who shall be responsible for the collection thereof and the times when and the manner in which it shall be paid to a person mentioned in the notice and be handed over by that person to the [Equalization] Fund in question.”; and
- (d) by the addition to subsection (3) of the following paragraph:
- “(d) such other petroleum products as the Minister may from time to time determine.”

Amendment of
section 1B of
Act 38 of 1977,
as inserted by
section 1 of
Act 30 of 1979
and amended by
section 3 of
Act 73 of 1984

Insertion of
sections 1D and
1E in Act 38
of 1977.

3. Section 1B of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph: 10

"(b) without lawful reason refuses or fails to comply with any reasonable demand for information made by a person who is responsible in terms of a notice under section 1A for the collection of any levy, or by an officer in the service of CEF (Proprietary) Limited, the SFF 15
Association [or of the Department of Industries and Commerce] or of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs;".

4. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 1C: 20

1D. (1) The share capital of CEF (Proprietary)

"Share capital of CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the share capital of the SFF Association, a company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), shall consist of those amounts, respectively, which the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs shall, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, determine from time to time on the recommendation of the board of directors of CEF (Proprietary) Limited, and shall be divided into ordinary shares of one rand each. 25

(2) Shares in CEF (Proprietary) Limited shall be taken up by the State only and shares in the SFF Association shall be taken up by CEF (Proprietary) Limited only, and no stamp duty, or fees in respect of any act performed in the Companies Registration Office, shall be payable in connection with a taking up of shares in terms of this subsection. 30

(3) The State shall take up shares in CEF (Proprietary) Limited to such extent and subject to such conditions, including conditions relating to the issue of any quantity of those shares to the State free of charge, as the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs may determine from time to time with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance. 40

(4) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), shares in CEF (Proprietary) Limited shall be paid for from money appropriated by Parliament for that purpose. 45

(5) Shares in CEF (Proprietary) Limited and shares in the SFF Association shall not be transferable. 50

Accountability in respect of Central Energy Fund and Equalization Fund and auditing of accounts of and reporting on transactions of CEF (Proprietary) Limited and SFF Association. 55

1E. (1) The chairman of the board of directors of CEF (Proprietary) Limited shall be the accounting officer charged with the responsibility of accounting for all money received by CEF (Proprietary) Limited or the SFF Association, and for all payments made by CEF (Proprietary) Limited out of the Central Energy Fund and the Equalization Fund and other payments made by CEF (Proprietary) Limited or the SFF Association. 60

(2) The accounting officer shall—
(a) keep full and true records of all transactions entered into by CEF (Proprietary) Limited for account of the Central Energy Fund or the Equalization Fund and of all other transactions of CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the SFF Association; 65

- (b) cause the books and accounts relating to the transactions referred to in paragraph (a) to be balanced as at the thirty-first day of March in each year; 5
- (c) after the balancing referred to in paragraph (b) prepare, in respect of the Central Energy Fund, the Equalization Fund, CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the SFF Association, separate statements of income and expenditure during the preceding financial year and balance sheets showing their assets and liabilities as at the end of that financial year 10
- (3) The books, accounts, statements and balance sheets referred to in subsection (2), shall be investigated, examined and audited by the Auditor-General. 15
- (4) (a) As soon as is practicable after completion of every audit in terms of subsection (3) in respect of a particular financial year, the Auditor-General shall transmit a report, signed by him, relating to the investigation, examination and auditing in question, together with his certificate as contemplated in section 45 (1) of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975), to the Minister of Finance, who shall, within seven days after he has received it, lay that report upon the Table in the respective Houses of Parliament if Parliament is then in ordinary session or, if Parliament is not then in ordinary session, within seven days after the commencement of its next ensuing ordinary session: Provided that the Auditor-General may at any time, if he considers it desirable, transmit a special report on any matter connected with his duties and powers under this Act or any other Act to the Minister of Finance for tabling *mutatis mutandis* in the manner and within the period hereinbefore in this subsection prescribed in respect of an ordinary report. 20
- (b) The provisions of section 45 (2) of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975, shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, in respect of a tabling contemplated in paragraph (a). 25
- (5) The Auditor-General shall for the purposes of subsection (4) report on the books, accounts, statements and balance sheet relating to the affairs of the SFF Association and to the transactions entered into for account of the Equalization Fund, with due regard to the special nature of the transactions recorded in those documents and the national interest which may be involved, and shall limit such report to the extent that he, after consultation with the State President, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and the Minister of Finance, may determine. 30
- (6) The chairman of the board of directors of CEF (Proprietary) Limited shall furnish the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs with such information as the Minister may from time to time call for relating to the activities of CEF (Proprietary) Limited and the SFF Association or relating to the transactions entered into for account of, or the financial state of, the Central Energy Fund, the Equalization Fund or any other account of CEF (Proprietary) Limited or the SFF Association." 35
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**Substitution of
long title of
Act 38 of 1977,
as amended by
section 2 of
Act 30 of 1979.**

5. The following long title is hereby substituted for the long title of the principal Act: 65

"ACT

To provide for the payment [, as a charge to the State Revenue Fund,] of certain moneys into the [State Oil] Central Energy Fund and for the utilization and investment thereof; for the imposition of a levy on fuel and for the utilization and investment thereof; for the control of the affairs of CEF (Proprietary) Limited by a board of directors; for the keeping of records of all transactions entered into for account of the Central Energy Fund or the Equalization Fund and of certain other transactions; for the investigation, examination and auditing of the books, accounts and statements kept and prepared in connection with the said transactions; and for the submission to Parliament of a report relating to the said investigation, examination and auditing; and to provide for [Incidental] matters connected therewith." 5 10

**Substitution of
section 3 of
Act 38 of 1977.**

6. The following section is hereby substituted for section 3 of the principal Act:

"Short title and commencement. 3. This Act shall be called the [State Oil] Central Energy Fund Act, 1977, and shall be deemed to have come into operation on 10 January 1977." 15

Transitional provisions.

7. (1) As soon as is practicable after the commencement of this Act the name of the company known as SOF (Proprietary) Limited shall be changed, in terms of the provisions of section 20 44 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), to CEF (Proprietary) Limited.

(2) Any reference in any other law or in any document to SOF (Proprietary) Limited or to the State Oil Fund shall be construed as a reference to CEF (Proprietary) Limited or to the 25 Central Energy Fund, respectively.

Short title.

8. This Act shall be called the State Oil Fund Amendment Act, 1985.

CSO: 3400/288

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER SAYS LABOR IS CISKEI'S MAIN EXPORT COMMODITY

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 May 85 p 4

[Text]

BISHO—Ciskei's plentiful supply of labour remained the country's main export commodity, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly he said that in order to "sell" their product, a sophisticated recruitment and marketing network was essential.

His department had assisted numerous employer organisations within Ciskei to find suitable employees.

He said he was pleased that several foreign investors in Ciskei had complimented them on the calibre of worker they had provided and on their ability to learn new industrial skills quickly.

Mr Mpepo said his department's efforts had also been directed at the South African labour market, which was highly competitive. With a few exceptions, their relationship with South African employers had grown from strength to strength.

"We have provided the required labour expeditiously and remain in touch as far as possible with our citizens, so as to ensure that they are contented and well treated," he said.

"In fact, we have received praise from the RSA Government for the

efficient manner in which we have honoured the labour agreement between our two countries."

He said this was a sound foundation upon which they intended to build in the future, so as to provide even more job opportunities for their eager workers.

Officials from his department had made numerous visits to various parts of South Africa last year to seek out employment opportunities.

Discussions were held with 76 employer organisations and this resulted in additional employment being found for about 1 000 workers.

Mr Mpepo said that despite the recessionary period they had been experiencing, their total migrant recruitment figure for 1984 compared very favourably with the preceding year and about 22 000 Ciskeians were assisted in finding employment in South Africa, resulting in an estimated income of R55 million or an average R250 per month per worker.

Successful agreements had been concluded with numerous employers to remit a portion of such earnings back to Ciskei on a voluntary basis, and the Ciskei Building Society was expected to play an

active part in ensuring the success of this savings scheme.

He said the migrant recruiting figure did not include commuters who crossed the borders daily, or recruiting done on behalf of the mining houses.

The department had not only improved the quantity of job opportunities for the nation, but it had endeavoured also to improve the quality of its recruitment and selection processes.

They had achieved a large measure of success with the introduction of behavioural courses and "psychometric testing" of as many workseekers as possible.

Dismissals and retrenchments would continue to plague Southern Africa for some time to come, and it would be the black worker who would bear the brunt of these hard times.

CSO: 3400/294

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT URGES INTENSIVE RSA INDUSTRIALIZATION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 May 85 p 4

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA will have to depend largely on a process of "inward industrialisation" to fuel its next cycle of economic growth.

This is the main conclusion drawn in Mercabank's latest economic bulletin, Focus, compiled by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis at the University of Pretoria.

It says the country will have to accord less reliance on the more accepted alternatives of export-led or import replacement growth generators.

Observing that there is some uncertainty concerning the strategy South Africa needs to adopt to stimulate the next cycle of economic growth, the report notes that the argument now gaining popularity suggests that the scope for an ongoing economically viable import replacement programme has more or less been exhausted.

The popular theme now is that South Africa must rely more heavily on a growth of industrial exports as the basis of its domestic economic growth.

But the report stresses the serious difficulties, politically and economically, militating against this option.

Although this will not prevent South African industry from exporting, any expansion in this area will not be sufficient to serve as the main base for the growth of domestic employment.

Instead, it is maintained the country should look to the orderly urbanisation of its large black population as the primary source for generating economic growth.

"The most important factor in the economic growth of South Africa over the last two decades of the 20th century is the growth of the black urban population. "The total urban population of the country will approximately double to more than 30-million over this period," says the report.

It notes that this growing sector of the population is generating a rapid expansion of effective demand for consumer goods, building materials and inputs in infrastructure.

It is estimated that the total disposable income of households in South Africa by the year 2000 may be R8 000m as against R35 000 in 1980.

"The share of black households will, under these assumptions, grow from about R10 000m to about

R29 000m, an annual growth rate of about 5,2%.

"Given the increase in the urbanised percentage of the black population and the higher per capita incomes in the urban areas, thus R29 000m will mostly be spent in these areas," notes the Focus authors.

In this scenario, private consumer expenditure will increase from R31 000m in 1980 to about R75 000m in 2000. The share of black expenditure is estimated at about R28 500m or about 40%.

Consumer demand thus projected offers optimistic prospects as a growth generator. However, the Focus authors warn that a substantial part of this urbanisation and "inward" industrialisation process will be much less sophisticated and more "informal" than has been the norm.

CSO: 3400/288

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT REVENUE TO INCREASE THIS YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN.—The Government expects an increase in revenue over last year of R5 332 796 000 for the financial year ended March 31, 1986, according to estimates tabled in Parliament.

Estimated revenue for 1986 is expected to total R28 344 347 000 compared with R23 011 551 000 in the previous financial year, according to the estimates.

The largest part of the estimated revenue is R15 531-million from income tax, compared with R12 799-million in 1984/85, followed by R8 320-million in sales tax (R5 835-million in 1984/85.)

Individuals are expected to pay R1 271-million more income tax at R8 967-million for the 1985/86 financial year, while gold mines will pay an estimated R1 990 958-million in income tax, up

from R1 458 874-million in 1984/85.

The estimates show an expected drop in revenue from income tax on diamond mines (R1 042 000, compared with R3 126 000) and an increase of R69-million on other mines (R283-million compared with R214-million).

Taxes on estate duties, stamp and transfer duties, donations, non-residents' shareholdings and similar items are expected to net R901 005 000, and on customs and excise duties R3 559-million.

According to the estimates, an amount of R350 300 000 is expected to be spent in payments to self-governing and independent homelands and R1 300 000 is budgeted for payments in terms of Customs Union agreements.

Revenue of R195-million from Sasol stocks and R25-million from Reserve Bank profits is also budgeted for.

CSO: 3400/288

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW TWO-WAY RADIO ATTRACTS FOREIGN ORDERS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 May 85 p 5

[Text]

A NEW synthesised mobile two-way radio, designed, developed and manufactured in South Africa, has been successfully launched on the overseas market.

The Servitek MR30 is the creation of the Group Five specialist electronics company Servitek.

Following its appearance last week at an international exhibition of two-way radios in the United States, orders have already been received from clients in a number of countries — with follow-up inquiries reaching the firm's Elandsfontein head office daily.

Locally, the MR30 has already been field-tested and ordered ahead of its South African launch by a major para-Statal organisation.

The MR30 was launched in South Africa on May 9.

Servitek chairman, Joe Grobler, said the launch was the culmination of work which began more than 20 years ago.

The mobile radio was preceded by a range of VHF portables which were successfully introduced to the local and international markets over a year ago and are now in great demand.

The firm has also just received an order worth over R1 million for the supply of 1 500 VHF portables to an important Government agency.

This is believed to be the largest order yet placed for South African manufactured and designed radio equipment.

CSO: 3400/277

SOUTH AFRICA

BOYCOTT OF AUTO MAKERS OVER RSA OPERATIONS THREATENED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 May 85 p 1

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

TWO Japanese motor giants are facing the threat of a boycott in one of the world's biggest car markets because of their South African operations.

Japanese motor industry officials are understood to be working behind the scenes to prevent an Arab boycott of Ford products being extended to Mazda and Mitsubishi.

The Japanese vehicles are manufactured and sold in South Africa through Amcar, which merged recently with Ford to form Samcor, the South African Motor Corporation. It is this link which is behind the threat.

Ford has been on the Arab boycott list for years. Highly-placed motor industry officials in both South Africa and the United States say Ford's new ties with Mazda and Mitsubishi could place them at risk in the enormous Middle East vehicle market.

According to the US Treasury and Commerce Department, 13 Arab countries are boycotting Ford. They are: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen and South Yemen.

The reasons for the boycott are not altogether clear. Ford officials say they have never been told why they are on the list. Suggestions are that the move is linked to the motor manufacturer's activities in Israel.

The situation is not made easier by complicated US anti-boycott laws which prevent Ford from negotiating an end to the boycott.

Allan Dreyfus, a senior official in Ford's International Public Affairs office in Michigan, says: "We are constrained by anti-boycott laws. We can't communicate directly with countries

imposing the boycott, so this complicates the process of solving the thing."

Attempts are being made to amend the anti-boycott laws but, meanwhile, other motor companies closely associated with Ford are at risk in the Middle East.

Despite the fact that Mazda in Japan is 25%-owned by Ford, sources say the Arabs have considered it an independent company until now. The Samcor merger could change all that.

Recognising the danger, Mazda and Mitsubishi are understood to have held behind-the-scenes talks to minimise the threat of any such boycott.

Peugeot, a French manufacturer, was also initially considered at risk, but it is now leaving the Samcor stable after disagreements over marketing policy.

While acknowledging the Arab boycott factor, Samcor officials insist it will have no effect on their operation in South Africa, nor that Mazda and Mitsubishi could be forced to withdraw from South Africa. That, of course, remains to be seen.

They say the formal signing of the merger agreement will go ahead in Johannesburg next Wednesday, with Anglo American holding 58% of equity through Amic and Amcar, and Ford Canada 42%.

Samcor MD Spencer Sterling dismisses suggestions that Ford Canada is having second thoughts about the management of Samcor.

Sources say Sterling's own job may be on the line because Ford is unhappy about Samcor being run by the same people who were in control of loss-making Sigma and Amcar.

Says Sterling: "No question. I will remain managing director."

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL KEY POINTS AMENDMENT ACT

Cape Town GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

[Text]

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No. 907.

24 April 1985

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information.

No. 47 of 1985: National Key Points Amendment Act,
1985.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- 【 Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
_____ Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the National Key Points Act, 1980, so as to provide for two or more National Key Points to be declared a National Key Points Complex with a view to joint steps being taken in respect of the security of those Key Points by the owners thereof; to empower the Minister of Defence in certain circumstances to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps in respect of the security of Key Points and to recover the costs thereof from the owners; to state the duties of the owners of National Key Points more clearly; to provide for the establishment of a Special Account for the Safeguarding of National Key Points; to provide for the appointment of persons to advise the Minister of Defence and to assist him in the exercise of his powers under the Act; to state the powers

of entry of places and areas under the Act more clearly; to validate certain acts of the Minister of Defence; and to effect a certain correction in the Afrikaans text; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 12 April 1985)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of
section 1 of
Act 102 of 1980.

1. Section 1 of the National Key Points Act, 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution in the Afrikaans text for the definition of "eienaar" of the following definition
"eienaar", net betrekking tot 'n plek of gebied wat kragtens artikel 2 tot 'n Nasionale Sleutelpunt verklaar is, ook—
(a) die persoon wat geregistreer is as die eienaar van die grond wat sodanige plek of gebied uitmaak;
(b) die persoon wat uit hoofde van 'n reg van 'n in paragraaf [(i)] (a) bedoelde persoon verky sodanige plek of gebied wettiglik okkuper; 15
(c) waar die in paragraaf [(i)] (a) of [(ii)] (b) bedoelde persoon oorlede, minderjarig, insolvent, kranksinnig of andersins regtens onbevoeg is, 'n eksekuteur, administrateur, voog, trustee, likwidateur, kurator of ander persoon wat die boedel en bates van daardie persoon beheer of hom verteenwoordig;
(d) waar die Staat sodanige plek of gebied besit of okkuper, die hoof van die departement onder wie se beheer die plek of gebied is; 25
(e) 'n persoon onder wie se beheer of bestuur sodanige plek of gebied is;" and
(b) by the insertion after the definition of "National Key Point" or "Key Point" of the following definition.
"National Key Points Complex" or "Key Points Complex" means those National Key Points declared a National Key Points Complex under section 2A."

Insertion of
section 2A in
Act 102 of 1980.

2. The following section is hereby inserted after section 2 of the principal Act:

"Declaration of National Key Points as a National Key Points Complex." 2A. (1) When in the opinion of the Minister it will contribute to the safeguarding of two or more National Key Points if certain steps in respect of their security are taken jointly by their owners, he may declare those Key Points a National Key Points Complex irrespective of whether one of the Key Points adjoins any other and irrespective of whether the steps contemplated will be taken at or on any of the Key Points.

(2) The owner of a Key Point included in a Key Points Complex shall forthwith be notified thereof by written notice, as well as of the name and address of

each of the other owners of Key Points included in
the Key Points Complex.

(3) The inclusion of a Key Point in a Key Points
Complex shall not exempt the owner of that Key
Point from any obligation in terms of this Act.".

3. The following section is hereby substituted for section 3 of
the principal Act:

"Duties of
owner in re-
lation to Key
Point or Key
Points Com-
plex

3. (1) On receipt of a notice mentioned in section
2 (2), the owner of the National Key Point con- 30
cerned shall after consultation with the Minister at
his own expense take steps to the satisfaction of the
Minister in respect of the security of the said Key
Point.

(2) If the said owner fails to take the said steps, 35
the Minister may by written notice order him to
take, within a period specified in the notice and at
his own expense, such steps in respect of the security
of the said Key Point as may be specified in the
notice. 40

(3) (a) If the said owner without reasonable cause
refuses or fails [without reasonable cause] to
take the steps specified in the said notice within
the period specified therein he shall be guilty of
an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not 45
exceeding R20 000 or to imprisonment for a
period not exceeding five years or to both such
fine and such imprisonment [and in addition the
Minister may take or cause to be taken the said
steps and recover the cost thereof from that 50
owner].

(b) If the said owner refuses or fails to take the
steps specified in the said notice within the
period specified therein, the Minister may take
or cause to be taken the said steps irrespective 55
of whether the refusal or failure took place with
or without reasonable cause and irrespective of
whether the owner was charged or convicted in
connection with that refusal or failure, and the
Minister may recover the cost thereof from that
owner to such extent as the Minister may deter- 60
mine.

(4) (a) The Minister may after consultation with
the owners of Key Points included in a Key
Points Complex order them by written notice to
take, within a period specified in the notice and
at their expense, such joint steps in respect of
the security of that Key Points Complex as may
be specified in the notice, and to determine
within a period specified in the notice on the
proportion in which each shall be responsible for
the cost thereof. 5

(b) If the owners are unable to determine within the
period specified the said proportion, the Minis- 10
ter may determine that proportion.

(5) If an owner referred to in subsection (4) with-
out reasonable cause refuses or fails to take the steps
for which he is responsible within the period
specified in the notice, or delays, frustrates or ren- 15
ders them impossible, irrespective of whether any
other owner with or without reasonable cause refuses

| | | |
|-----|--|----|
| | or fails to take the steps for which he is responsible within the period concerned, or delays, frustrates or renders them impossible— | 20 |
| (a) | the first-mentioned owner shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment; | 25 |
| (b) | the Minister may take or cause to be taken those steps, as well as the steps which any other owner was unable to take as a result of the first-mentioned owner's refusal or failure to take the said steps, irrespective of whether the owner has been charged or convicted in connection with that refusal or failure, and the Minister may recover the cost of those steps from all the owners on whose behalf they were taken in the proportion in which they were responsible for the cost or to such extent as he may determine | 30 |
| (6) | The Minister may at any time amend any period or steps in terms of a notice under this section, and the owner or owners concerned shall forthwith be notified thereof by written notice.” | 35 |
| | | 40 |

Insertion of
sections 3A and 3B
in Act 102
of 1980

4. The following sections are hereby inserted after section 3 of the principal Act:

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| Power of Minister to take over duties of owners | 3A. (1) The Minister may at any time, on behalf of and with the consent of the owner of a National Key Point or the owners of National Key Points included in a National Key Points Complex, take or cause to be taken any or all of the steps which in his opinion are or may become necessary in respect of the security of that Key Point or Key Points Complex, and the owner or owners shall be liable for the cost thereof to such extent as the Minister may determine. | 45 |
| | (2) When the Minister takes or causes to be taken steps under subsection (1) of this section or section 3(3) (b) or 3(5) (b), he may take over the obligations of the owner or owners concerned arising from any contract or contracts with a third party or third parties, with the consent of that third party or those third parties, if in the opinion of the Minister the fulfilment of the contract or contracts will contribute to the security of the Key Point or Key Points Complex concerned | 50 |

Special Ac-
count for the
Safeguarding
of National
Key Points

| | |
|--|----|
| 3B. (1) There is hereby established an account to be known as the Special Account for the Safeguarding of National Key Points (hereinafter referred to as the account), into which shall be paid— | 65 |
| (a) moneys appropriated by Parliament for the account; | |
| (b) moneys appropriated by Parliament by an Appropriation Act or any other Act for the requirements of a State department and which the Minister who administers that department, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance directs to be utilized for the security of a particular Key Point or Key Points Complex; | 5 |
| (c) moneys recovered or received from the owner of a Key Point in terms of this Act; | |

- (d) moneys received by way of a refund of expenditure incurred on the account; 10
- (e) interest derived from the investment of moneys standing to the credit of the account; and
- (f) moneys which accrue to the account from any other source. 15
- (2) The moneys in the account shall be utilized to—
- (a) render at the discretion of and on the conditions determined by the Minister financial assistance, including loans at the interest rate contemplated in section 26 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), to an owner in connection with steps taken or to be taken by such owner in respect of the security of a Key Point in terms of this Act; 20
- (b) take or cause to be taken the steps contemplated in sections 3 (3) (b), 3 (5) (b) and 3A; and
- (c) defray expenditure in connection with the safeguarding of Key Points. 25
- (3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained, the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, shall designate a person in the service of the State who shall be deemed to be the accounting officer for the account for the purposes of section 15 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975). 30
- (4) A bank account shall be kept for the account at the South African Reserve Bank.
- (5) Moneys standing to the credit of the account which are not required for immediate use or as a reasonable working balance, may be invested in such manner as the Minister may determine with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance. 40
- (6) Any unexpended balance in the account at the close of any financial year, including accrued interest on investment balances and other receipts, shall be carried forward as a credit in the account to the following financial year. 45
- (7) The account shall be audited by the Auditor-General.”. 50

5. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

- (a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:
- “(1) The Minister may appoint such persons or committees as he may deem fit to report to him or to advise him or to exercise any power conferred on him under this Act, except a power excluded in terms of section 9.”; and
- (b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:
- “(2) There shall be paid to any such person or member of any such committee who is not an officer as defined in section 1 of the Public Service Act, [1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957)] 1984 (Act No. 111 of 1984), such remuneration and allowances as the Minister may determine with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.”. 60
- 65

Amendment of
section 11 of
Act 102 of 1980,
as amended by
section 1 of
Act 44 of 1984

Substitution of
section 12 of
Act 102 of 1980.

Substitution of
section 13 of
Act 102 of 1980,
as amended by
section 2 of
Act 44 of 1984

Validation of
certain acts

Short title

6. Section 11 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph (d) of subsection (1)

7. The following section is hereby substituted for section 12 of the principal Act:

"Entry upon places and areas.
12. The Minister or any person authorized thereto by him may enter upon any place or area so as to—
(a) exercise any power granted to him by this Act;
(b) verify any information furnished in terms of section 4 [or to];
(c) gather information; [or to]
(d) check any steps being or to be taken in terms of this Act."

8. The following section is hereby substituted for section 13 of the principal Act:

"Certain provisions bind the State.
13. The provisions of sections 2, 3 (1), 3 (2), 3 (4), 3A and 12 and, to such extent as may be determined by the Minister or any person authorized thereto by him, of the regulations made under this Act, shall bind the State."

9. Any steps taken or caused to be taken by the Minister of Defence before the commencement of this Act, including the concluding of agreements and the taking over of obligations, which he could have taken or caused to be taken under section 3A of the principal Act, as inserted by this Act, if the said section 3A were then in force, are deemed to have been taken or caused to be taken thereunder.

10. This Act is called the National Key Points Amendment Act, 1985

CSO: 3400/288

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION LEADER SAYS TRANSKEI MUST TAKE STAND ON CITIZENSHIP

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 8 May 85 p 2

[Text]

UMTATA — The Transkei Government was challenged yesterday to state where it stood following the National Party's admission that it had erred on basic aspects of its race policies.

The challenge came from the Leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), Mr Caledon Mda.

The NP admission was made in a new party booklet issued last week.

Delivering his no confidence motion, Mr Mda said the government had "to tell the country and the world where they stand in the light of the National Party admission."

"We have told the government time and again that our citizenship embraced South Africa and we were not prepared to accept the loss of our South African citizenship."

"It is cause for great satisfaction that our stand, for which some of

us have suffered incarceration, has finally been vindicated by the initiators of the policy of apartheid.

"We want to humble ourselves and appeal to the honourable members of the House and members of the Transkei National Independence Party to read the signs of the times accurately and avoid being overtaken by imminent events and remaining irrelevant onlookers to the evolving political reformation in South Africa."

Mr Mda said that in 1976 the ruling Transkei National Independence Party — because it commanded an entrenched

majority and had the backing of the South African Government — presented a constitution for the independence of the country to the people.

"Both the protagonists of independence, as well as its detractors, have equally faced up to the impediments of such independence as well as 'enjoyed' what fruits flowed from such independence.

"It remains only for the starry-eyed to be deceived and believe that independence for Transkei meant the culmination of the political aspirations of the black man in South Africa.

"The political aspirations of the black man, whether he lives in Transkei, Lebowa, Kwa-Zulu, Kwandzele or Soweto, have always been a desire and a

struggle in the unshakable belief in the right for such desire to find realisation in his motherland, South Africa.

"The opposition has, since the inception of self-government, made no bones about our claim and unshakable belief in a unitary South African multiracial state.

"The Afrikaner oligarchy of South Africa, dressed in military might and the legalised monopoly of the wealth of this country, laid the rules of the game and demarcated the playgrounds.

"They had everything in their favour — colour and accredited powerful Western allies — but pitifully and unfortunately lacked vision, and although vociferously claiming to be Christian, did not humble themselves before God for the unselfish tutelage of the black masses of South Africa." Mr Mda said.

CSO: 3400/293

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Durban POST NATAL in English 8-11 May 85 p 6

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text]

WHAT do you think is the role of a political party?

Do you believe it should exploit unpopular measures introduced by the ruling party?

Do you think it should use every opportunity, for political purposes, to latch onto grievances such as an increase in General Sales Tax, general price increases, higher bus fares in a weak economy?

If you say, "of course" you're in trouble.

Last week, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, in condemning the United Democratic Front, accused the UDF of using every opportunity, for political purposes, to latch onto grievances such as GST increase, general price increases and so on.

The Minister's accusation followed attacks on the UDF by State President P W Botha.

Mr le Grange made serious allegations against the UDF, among them, that it was an internal wing of the outlawed African National Congress and the SA Communist Party. And he accused the UDF of being

at the head of the unrest in South Africa.

Let's leave that aside for a moment and look instead at Mr le Grange's accusation that the UDF is exploiting grievances for political purposes.

The attack on the UDF is not the main issue here; rather, it is the principle.

People who have long memories will tell you that prior to the 1948 all-white general elections, the National Party fully exploited the fears and the grievances of Afrikaners.

The United Party was then in power, and its leader, General Jan Smuts, had become an international statesman for his role on the side of the Allies against Hitler's Nazis.

General Smuts also was an inspiration in the launching of the United Nations.

That didn't stop the Nats. They exploited the grievances of the poorer Afrikaners during the post-war economic slump. They exploited Afrikaner fears about being swamped by blacks and exploited by the English.

If the Nats had not exploited those grievances, if they had sat back and talked about government by consensus, they wouldn't have taken control of the country (and we might all have been better off).

Exploitation of grievances is the legitimate tactic of any group in a multi-party system. It is so self-evident, yet the Nats, having been in power — and having abused it — for so long, seemed to forget it.

Presently, the Progressive Federal

Party in the white assembly is exploiting grievances for political purposes. It attacks the Government for its handling of the economy, for its handling of black affairs, for tax and cost of living increases and other measures (far more potently, incidentally, than do parties in the other two parliamentary chambers).

Does the Government threaten action against PFP leader, Van Zyl Slabbert, or for that matter, any other PFP MP?

If the Government is really looking for people who are exploiting grievances, it might well take a look at the activities of some Herstigte Nasionale Party or Conservative Party Members.

They unashamedly exploit grievances of white people in the manner the National Party itself did

when it was power in 1948.

Is Government action being threatened against them?

Of course, the Government would like to see the PFP, the HNP and the CP disappear, but so long as they are no threat to it at the polls, it can leave them in peace, with the occasional criticism thrown in.

In fact, they suit the

Government. So long as its power base remains unthreatened by them, it can let them carry on operating so that it can claim South Africa is a democracy.

What the National Party wants, of course, is government by consensus — its way.

By consensus, what it really means is that blacks should be seen to be agreeing to what IT proposes.

When blacks make their own demands, they're agitators, trouble-makers, the cause of unrest and so forth.

It would be easy to dismiss Mr Le Grange's views. The trouble is, he wheels enormous power over our lives. Members of his department have the authority to spirit you away, to keep you incommunicado, to deny access to your family,

only to name a few of the powers.

It uses those powers to the full. Those people who were kept in detention for such a long time before their trial starts in Pietermaritzburg this month might tell you about it.

Which brings us to the accusation that UDF is an internal wing of the ANC and the SACP.

If that were the case, why doesn't the Government charge such high profile people as Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak, who are, after all, backers of the UDF; hence, by extension according to that logic, the ANC and the Communist Party?

Is it afraid that an international uproar would ensue and the pressure for sanctions might increase? Or is it afraid that such a charge won't

stand up in court, even in terms of Pretoria's all-embracing security laws?

The latter seems the most logical explanation. And therefore, the attacks on the UDF could be a prelude to its banning, again by-passing the courts.

Similar attacks were made on Azapo and other black organisations about four or five years ago. They weren't banned.

The Minister has also singled out the National Forum Committee — of which Azapo is a member.

He has listed the chief "resistance organisations" as the ANC/SACP alliance and the "non-collaboration groupings" — the Forum, the UDF and its affiliates, and "radical trade unions".

It sounds ominous. Big Brother seems to be on his way again.

CSO: 3400/289

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SYSTEMS FOR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFF TO SHAKY START

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 May 85 p 7

[Article by Colleen Ryan]

[Text]

The announcement of multiracial Regional Services Councils in South Africa represents a big step forward in Government thinking. But with black unrest still raging, the new plan is off to a shaky start.

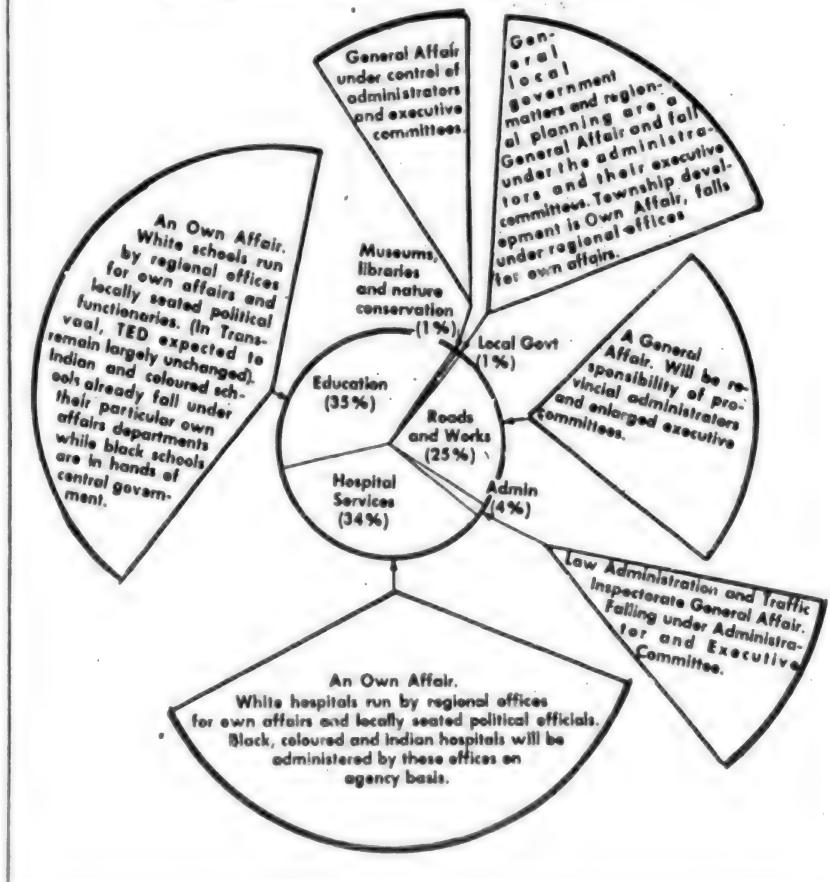
Most black leaders have already rejected the new local government system, and businessmen who are expected to finance it have expressed strong reservations. Soweto Civic Foundation chairman Dr Nthato Motlana said the new system had no chance of working.

"In a country with a three-tier system of government," he added, "blacks will only have participation on the lowest level of local government."

"Power devolves from central authority and so there has got to be black participation at the highest level."

HOW THE PROVINCIAL CAKE WILL BE DIVIDED

(Figures in brackets indicate current slice of the provincial budget)



Dr Motlana said although intimidation had been a factor in recent resignations from black community councils the real reason for failure of black local government was that people perceived that these councils were meaningless and devoid of any real power.

A statement by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa today expresses reservations.

It says: "Organised commerce questions whether the proposed Regional Services Councils are still the most appropriate local government structures in the light of recent black urban unrest."

The statement questions whether the Regional Services Councils represent true devolution of power and not a centralisation of power.

It says the Associated Chambers of Commerce fully support the need for local government reform, but believe the additional taxes which Regional Services Councils will collect should be referred to the Margo Commission for thorough investigation.

The statement goes on: "The business community is already alarmed at the extent to which the effective burden of tax has risen in recent years in response to financing the needs of Government."

Draft legislation was published in

CSO: 3400/289

Parliament yesterday to establish the new Regional Services Councils.

The Government hopes to set up the first before the end of the year so that the new forms of taxation may be introduced.

Under the legislation white, black, coloured and Indian local authorities within a given region will have representation on a Regional Services Council.

It will provide water, electricity and transport to all authorities in the area and will collect two new company taxes to pay for the system. Traders whose goods are subject to GST will pay a levy based on a percentage of the tax they collect; a salary and wage levy will be paid by all businesses, as well as Government, provincial and municipal employees. The levies, when fully operational, could bring in an extra R1 billion.

The money will be redistributed to authorities within a particular region to help them in development.

A large part is likely to be spent on developing black, coloured and Indian townships.

The advantage of the regional government system is that supplying services on a bulk scale should lead to reduced costs. For example, the Witwatersrand could benefit from a unified, well-co-ordinated transport service.

How local government will work

South Africa's new constitutional dispensation is slowly falling into place.

Within the next 12 months the new plan for provincial and local government will be implemented.

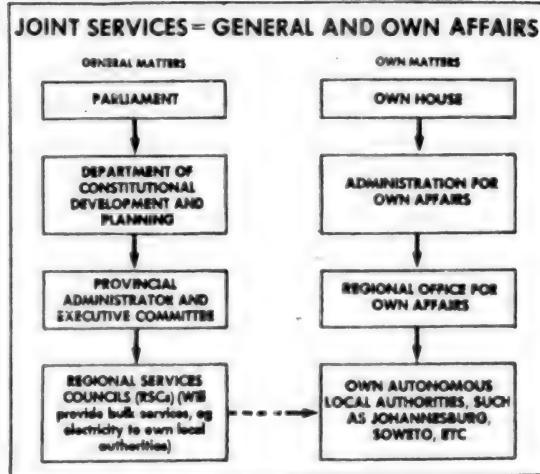
The chart below shows the division into general affairs and own affairs.

General affairs are controlled at central government level by Parliament; at provincial government level by Administrators; at local government level by regional services councils.

Own affairs are controlled at central government level by own affairs Administrators; at provincial government level by regional offices; at local government level by independent municipalities.

The cake diagram (left) details the new systems for provincial government.

Provincial councils are to be abolished. Their functions will be taken over by own affairs regional offices, or by provincial Administrators who will handle general affairs.



SOUTH AFRICA

POLL TESTING PRESIDENT BOTHA'S POPULARITY UNDER WAY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 May 85 p 4

[*"Message is the Media" column by Jan Fitzgerald: "He's Polling President Botha's Popularity, But Butch Rice Won't Let Out the Secret--Yet"*]

[Text]

THE POPULARITY — or otherwise — of State President P W Botha is the subject of a current market survey being carried out by Research Surveys, South Africa's second-largest ad hoc research agency.

It's the first time a poll has been conducted on how well the voters of South Africa think their chief executive is doing his job.

"Overseas, regular polls of this nature are normal," says Research Surveys joint MD Butch Rice. "We thought it would be a good idea to do the same thing here."

"The results of one survey have already been analysed and the extent of the shift in support is dramatic. Now we're conducting another survey to validate the accuracy of the shifts before releasing any results."

To date Research Surveys, through its Omnichek poll, has published findings on the effect of the cost of living on living standards and the number of households in South Africa affected by wage freezes and retrenchments.

"The results — as far back as October last year — were frightening, particularly when related to the unrest in the Eastern Cape."

"At the end of last year our Omnichek poll showed very clearly that the two

areas hardest hit by the recession were the Eastern Cape and PWV."

Mr Rice, whose five-year-old company has had a compound growth of more than 100 percent a year for the past five years, has a heavy academic background: 10 years at UCT lecturing in marketing research, statistical and operations research.

His musical ability — drums, no less — put him through university and for years he conducted twin academic and musical careers.

He was into the whole gamut of music — rock, jazz, Dixie, backing groups, jingles — "but I ended up as a musical prostitute playing at bar mitzvahs and weddings. I learnt to hate Hava Nagila with a passion."

Finally he was sucked out of the academic world because he started consulting and the business just ran away with itself, at which stage he teamed up with long-time friend and fellow musician Henry Barenblatt.

It was a Mickey Mouse operation: three men at one desk with a single telephone. Mr Barenblatt did all the interviewing, Mr Rice all the analysis.

Five years down the road they have offices in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban,

a total staff of 75 and about 500 field workers.

Their original client, Reckitt and Colman, is still with them. Last year another 99 client companies used their services.

Research Surveys is the only South African research house to be registered as an exporter and to send research studies overseas.

"We developed a food-and drink-monitor, a six-monthly study of about 5 000 households to investigate consumption patterns for all food and beverage products, which we franchised to a company in Australia.

"We also developed new analytical techniques. So far our prime market has been Australia, but we're trying to break into the United States," says Mr Rice.

What's the next move?

"We're working towards the formation of a holding company for a major research group worldwide and we'll be linked into that through equity with the objective of going for an international list-

ing.

"Obviously, linking into other high-growth companies similar to ourselves makes us a viable investment."

Research Surveys is already a member of MDS/Novation, developers of a range of mathematical modelling techniques and one of the most powerful research groups in the world today.

Why the growth, why the success?

"Simple," says Mr Rice. "When we started neither of us had any experience in a research company. It was all do-it-yourself. It gave us a rather fresh perspective on the industry.

"For example, we don't like big, thick reports. We don't like getting lots of numbers. We want results on time. We want field work that is reliable and trustworthy. We want people to talk to us in simple language we can understand.

"So our company philosophy is to produce easy-to-read, actionable, thin reports of trusted results."

CSO: 3400/277

SOUTH AFRICA

SECRECY SHROUDS NEW AFRIKAANS RIGHTWING GROUP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 p 3

[Article by Norman Shepherd and Brian Stuart]

[Text]

PEOPLE involved in a new secret Afrikaner Rightwing organisation are keeping mum . . .

Suddenly no-one knows much, if anything, about 'Toekomsgesprek' (future conversation) and those linked to it in Press reports are denying involvement.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says he is not a member, but is aware of the group's existence.

The man said to be the organisation's leader, East Rand engineer Mr Schalk ("Kallie") van der Merwe, yesterday, at first hesitated to speak. Then he said that no such organisation existed.

In a Cape Town interview, Dr Treurnicht told the Citizen he did not belong to any secret organisation.

"However," he said, "if the Broederbond moves in the wrong direction, it must expect other organisations to come into being that do take the right road.

"The Broederbond, the Ruitervag and any other organisations hold no

monopoly on Afrikaner support," said Dr Treurnicht.

The existence of the new secret organisation which has close links with the Conservative Party and other ultra-rightwing groups, were revealed in documents which have come into the possession of a Johannesburg's Afrikaans newspaper.

It noted that Volkswag had issued an official statement strongly denying it was a front organisation for a secret body.

The leader of the Volkswag, Prof Carel Boshoff, dismissed such claims as "laughable and groundless."

According to a document dated February this year, Toekomsgesprek's strategy was outlined in a speech by its head named by the paper as Mr "Kallie" van der Merwe — to its executive council on November 24 last year.

The paper said the council acted as the executive body of the organisation, which reliable sources said had a membership of about 500 who were divided into banches or cells called "conversation groups."

CSO: 3400/296

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI WANTS TO ISSUE GUNS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 May 85 p 3

[Text]

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister and Minister of Police Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has called on the South African Government to empower him to issue firearms so that KwaZulu citizens can defend themselves against attack.

Speaking as Minister of Police, he said he had received many request from KwaZulu citizens during the recent months of unrest, asking him to help them acquire licences for firearms.

However, he was not constitutionally entitled to approve licence applications.

Desperate

"I have been powerless to exercise my judgment and help these people in desperate times to defend life and limb.

"It is as though the South African Government despises my blackness and entrusts the process of issuing firearms to white petty officers, because it maintains I do not have sufficient responsibility as a South African to undertake this routine responsibly," Chief Buthelezi said.

He added that the earth had not stood still when black traffic officers had been empowered to issue traffic tickets to whites.

CSO: 3400/297

SOUTH AFRICA

MOVES INDICATE ACCEPTANCE OF BLACKS AS 'PARTNERS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 May 85 p 13

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

NEW Government steps in legislative reform indicate an acceptance of South African Blacks as "partners" in the new dispensation.

The principle of Black participation in "General Affairs" issues has been spelt out by the Government amid other actions which provide Black communities with recognised permanence in the political system.

The proposed abolition of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act would enable Blacks to join political parties together with other groups, or for inter-race political alliances to be formed.

While Blacks would still be barred as parliamentary candidates for the ethnically-based White, Coloured and Indian chambers of the house, this step would open the way for political bargaining.

It comes in the wake of legislation to establish regional services councils in all the major population areas of the country. Black townships and residential areas within these regions would be represented on the councils,

which will handle "General Affairs" in the region.

The Government this month announced the abolition of the provincial council system and its replacement by an administrator and executive committee in charge of the administration of "General Affairs" at second-tier level.

Mr Piet Loubser, leader of the National Party in the Cape Provincial Council, told the council this week: "Although it has not been spelt out in so many words, it is self-evident that all the population groups whose lives will be affected by decisions taken at this level will be represented on the executive committee."

On "General Affairs" issues it is clear that Blacks are to be recognised as partners at the local and provincial level.

Black leaders

The principle has already been established. In regard to the implementation of this principle, the Government is negotiating with Black leaders and organisations.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris

Heunis has announced the formal recognition by the Government of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa) as a local government body entitled to representation in the negotiation processes.

These moves take place against a background of actions which give Blacks a more entrenched position in South African urban society.

Talks on citizenship and franchise are continuing, but the move to formalise the recognition of Black permanency in South Africa has been gaining momentum.

The Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, Mr Sam de Beer, recently announced the unfreezing of 52 Black urban areas, and an end to proposals that these communities should be "re-settled" elsewhere.

This means that the 52 additional townships can now be planned and developed as permanent residential areas. As such, they will have recognition in the regional councils to be established

in these areas.

Mr Heunis this week introduced new measures which will allow Blacks to establish Section 10 residential rights by living and working in a number of different prescribed areas.

This affects relatively few people. But future legislation will also bring about changes in the influx control and pass laws, which are now being studied. These changes would effect all South African Blacks.

At the same time, there have been other measures with an indirect influence on Black mobility and citizenship rights. One of these is the proposed abolition of permits for people of other groups to enter Black townships — a step which may foster cultural, sporting, religious and other contact between groups.

The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act will also soon be gone. This is part of a fresh examination by the Government of all discriminatory legislation.

CSO: 3400/297

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW MEASURES IN HOUSING TO AID COLOREDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 May 85 p 15

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Rentals for housing projects in the Coloured community should be linked to income only and not to the cost of the scheme, according to the report of a special select committee appointed recently to investigate aspects of Coloured housing.

The report, tabled in the House of Representatives yesterday, recommends urgent counteractive measures because of prevailing economic conditions and the appointment of a commission to continue the inquiry in depth.

It recommends that tenants with a monthly income of less than R200 should pay one percent of this as rent; three percent of incomes up to R450 should be paid; five percent up to R600; seven percent up to R1 000; nine percent up to R1 500; and 11 percent for higher incomes.

The committee "further recommends that relief measures be found in

respect of contributions to the maintenance, rental reserve and community facility funds, as well as administration costs, which are added to rentals".

The committee also investigated measures to stimulate the housing projects' sales campaign.

It recommends that the House of Representatives consider the advisability of selling houses without deposits, formulating further incentives for the establishment of community life, bringing about stability in residential areas and improving the quality of housing by promotion of home ownership.

Further recommendations are:

- The House should consider that all residential units in housing projects developed with National Housing or Community Development Board funds, of which the loans have not been redeemed, be sold at erection cost to tenants or their dependants;

- similar units of which the loans have already been redeemed should be sold at half the

erection cost to tenants or their dependants who have occupied the dwelling since it was built;

- for all other categories of tenants, the selling price of units in these housing projects of which the loans have been redeemed should be determined on a sliding scale adapted upwards according to the period of occupation; and,

- this sliding scale should be determined at between a half of and the total erection cost.

The committee also recommends that special consideration be given to those tenants who have been removed in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Other recommendations are that:

- The possibility of a conveyance system be investigated;

- that inquiry be made into the adaptation of the scheme according to which one third rental subsidies are payable to people buying a house for the first time and use this in their sales campaign; and,

- Management, local

affairs and consultative committees be enabled to determine the housing sales strategies in their areas.

Thirdly, the committee investigated entrusting the function and responsibilities of housing projects and all other related community matters to management, local affairs and consultative committees.

It has recommended that these committees be granted definite and wider executive powers which are binding and mandatory, and that the bodies have the authority to carry out these powers.

All powers regarding these committees should be transferred from the (Provincial) administrators to the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture (in the House of Representatives).

These committees should also have the final say over land sales and all plots should be sold at a fixed price and not by public auction or public tender, the committee recommends. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/293

SOUTH AFRICA

NGK: REFUSAL TO MARRY MIXED COUPLES WILL NOT SOLVE PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Church ministers may refuse to marry mixed-race couples without running foul of the authorities, says an expert on NGK canonical law.

Refusal, however, would not solve the thorny problem, says Dr Dirk Fourie, and he doubts that the church should embark on "this plan of conscientious objections by preachers."

This comes in the wake of the Government's intention to repeal the Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act.

Discussing mixed-race marriages in terms of church law in the latest edition of Die Kerkbode, the mouthpiece of the NGK, Dr Fourie says the Marriage Act of 1961 provides for objections in conscience by marriage officers, if the proposed marriage conflict with tenets of their religion.

"But do we then solve the problems in a thorny situation?

"What happens if the church member concerned asks an outside marriage officer to conduct the wedding in the church, or goes to a neighbouring congregation where the minister has no conscientious objections to such a marriage?" Dr Fourie asks.

Dr Fourie proposes that the church adopt the policy of referring to church councils any requests for mixed-race marriages in NGK.

"It remains the congregation's church building, and repercussions could affect the congregation and the minister to the extent that congregational unity and the work of the church could be affected.

"It is a situation which demands not only the decision of the minister in terms of his conscience, but the overriding decision of a church meeting," says Dr Fourie. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/293

SOUTH AFRICA

HISTORY OF CLASHES BETWEEN BLACK GROUPS EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 May 85 p 22

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

LAST Sunday thousands of people attended interdenominational church services on the Witwatersrand and in Port Elizabeth to pray for peace and reconciliation among political groups. But the question is: For how long will the truce last?

For hardly had the crowds finished ululating the signing of the truce in Port Elizabeth, youths wearing UDF T-shirts, attacked Azapo people.

Three members of Azapo were pulled off a truck and stabbed. Mr Nelwon Joyi, Mr Nyamezeli Makasi and Mr Sandile Dywili were admitted to the Livingstone Hospital after sustaining stab wounds. Mr Dywili is reportedly in a critical condition.

Azapo's Eastern Cape regional chairman, Mr Mbuzeli Dukumbana, was allegedly abducted and attempts were made to set him alight after petrol-doused tyres were pulled over his head and feet.

He was saved when an oncoming vehicle shone its lights and his abductors fled.

But, ironically, it is the Port Elizabeth events that have suddenly spelt hope for the peace talks. After

the violence there was an awakening that the time for talking peace is past, it is now time for implementing peace.

Both sides now genuinely want peace. The carnage has shocked them into reality. They can both only survive if they live and let live. With the system against them, they cannot afford to be against each other. While the leaderships are now firmly com-

mitted to peace, it is the foot-soldiers who must now be educated.

But peace is what both want, and seem likely to get.

Deep ideological differences between the UDF and Azapo have existed. They centre on one issue — participation by whites in black politics.

Tension between the two organisations first nearly flared into open violence for the first time in 1981 at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto during a June 16 commemoration service.

Bishop Tutu and other clerics had to intervene back-stage when the two organisations could not agree on a common person to chair the proceedings.

Finally, Mr Goitsemang Moseki, the chairman of the Soweto branch of Azapo was allowed to chair the meeting but accommodate speakers from what was known as the "charterists" because of their adherence to the Freedom Charter.

While Bishop Tutu and the other clerics were busy negotiating peace inside the church, members of the two groups were threatening one another with guns, according to a newspaper report then.

During commemoration services for Steve Biko the same year, there was more tension.

Holidays

Then came a period of renaming some of the traditional black holidays. The charterists would be content that December 16 was "Heroes Day" while the BC adherents considered March 21 as "Heroes Day."

Public commemoration services were used for "political point scoring" but none of the present violence was present then.

A year later, in 1982, the President of the Azanian Student Movement, Mr Kabelo Lengane was attacked at the University of Natal's Alan Taylor Residence in Durban.

The Azanian Student Organisation — an affiliate of the UDF — denied that its members were responsible for the attack.

The clerics held peace talks between the two organisations then, and similar talks were held between the leadership of the organisations themselves several times later on.

Tension

All the talks have ended with handshaking and promises of disciplined behaviour by members of both groups.

But on national occasions the tension would heighten again. Certain freedom songs and slogans were associated with a particular group and members

would always vie for their songs or slogans to be chanted.

Violence — though on a small scale — flared up in the University of the North and at Tembisa last year.

This year Azasm members — affiliated to Azapo — were attacked at Tembisa and two students had to be hospitalised.

Again peace initiatives were made in the Transvaal and the Eastern Cape. The situation boiled over this year when the past president of Azapo Mr Lybon Mabasa, Azasm vice-president Thami Mcerwa and Azapo member, Mr Sidney Themba were attacked at Turfloop.

Attempts to get statistics of the casualties suffered by both organisations since the fighting started drew a blank because the organisations felt "the Press was exacerbating the situation" by publishing these.

However, Azapo earlier this week revealed that five of its members were killed and 32 houses burnt down. Both organisations are now not talking about the issue to the Press.

Violence between the two organisations reached an all-time high when incidents of arson and murder were reported from the Eastern Cape. The houses of UDF's the Reverend Frank Chikane and Mr Aubrey Mokoena were

petrol-bombed soon after they were released under stringent bail conditions. Both organisations blamed the "system" for the attacks and for a moment it looked like their "abhorrence for the system would ease the acts of violence."

There has also been reports from the Eastern Cape that both groups held members of the rival group hostage. Then followed a spate of fire-bomb attacks on the leadership of both organisations.

The house of UDF Eastern Cape president, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, was attacked and he sustained injuries. In another incident, Mr Mono Badela, a member of the UDF and a reporter of City Press, was said to have been attacked, kidnapped, beaten up and stabbed by Azapo members.

Claim

Azapo claimed that there was talk in the Eastern Cape townships by people who said they "would eliminate all supporters of the BC movement."

All these took place in the wake of attempts by the Nobel Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, to make peace between the two factions. There has been — and maybe still are — differing views about the impartial-

ity of Bishop Tutu in the talks.

Since the controversial visit to South Africa this year by United States Senator Edward Kennedy, Azapo has accused Bishop Tutu of siding with the UDF.

Bishop Tutu is a supporter of the BC-oriented NFC and patron of the UDF. At one stage it appeared like the Bishop was going to be an issue at the "talks—about—the—talks". But both organisations amicably settled for Father Lebamang Sebidi to chair the talks.

"I am just a stage prop which attracts people," Bishop Tutu said acknowledging that the idea to have a peace prayer service came from Father Sebidi. Bishop Tutu admitted that the Kennedy visit was a factor in the conflict.

Before the talks organisations involved in the peace talks were presented with a peace package which included:

- A commitment by the organisations that they will discipline their members.

- A commitment to publicly denounce the violence that has engulfed the organi-

sations and

- A willingness to be in the talks will all affected organisations.

The organisations agreed to the proposals, although Azapo earlier maintained that it was not "at war" with Inkatha.

Policies

Both the UDF and Azapo have "standing policies" not to negotiate with organisations "that operate within Government created structures." Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is also leader of the Kwa-Zulu homeland.

"We were placed in an invidious position of having to share a platform with Inkatha, however our reconciliatory sign of statesmanship and honest commitment to peace dictated that we participate," Azapo said about the Regina Mundi meeting.

Both Azapo and the UDF have blamed the "system" for the pamphleteering and a recent spate of petrol bomb attacks. This itself could pave the way for "sense to prevail." The UDF has accused the SABC of being party to a well-orchestrated plan by

the Government to confuse the people who look to the UDF and Azapo for political leadership. Both organisations are agreed that decisive factor in the peace talks would be internal effort by both organisations exercising internal discipline.

"Declarations could become meaningless if not supported by resolute action against disruptive elements," Azapo President Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said, calling for serious steps to be taken against those known to be responsible for the breach of peace.

"We need to isolate the enemy and make it impossible for it to exploit our differences," he said.

Maybe Mr Sebidi was right when he said: "We are not trying to bring about ideological homogeneity. That is impossible and unnecessary. What we want to see is operational unity, which I believe, is very possible."

Fears

There are fears in some quarters that there is a burning desire by one of the groups to force the

other out of existence — territorial dominance.

If that happens then the peace talks would have been in vain and a waste of time, a member of Azapo said.

Condemning the violence in the Eastern Cape Azapo called "on all responsible leaders in our community to join us in condemning this infantile political banditry committed in the name of the liberation struggle. We echo the concern the clergy that the internecine fights and the struggle for territorial influence and hegemonic ambitions will only subvert and retard the liberation struggle."

Azapo says the system is very unhappy that peace talks between Azapo and the UDF are in good progress. "It is said and to be regretted that certain elements within the black community are hell bent on pleasing the system by their actions."

The encouraging factor that emerged this week is that both organisations still see the possibility of lasting peace between them, despite the cracks — and sometimes wide open chasms of the past.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RELEASE TOP UNIONIST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 May 85 p 7

[Text]

SEVERAL international and local trade unions have urgently called on the South African Government to charge or release a leading trade unionist and other detainees, "condemned the detention without trial and deaths in detention."

The messages have been sent to the Urban Training Project (UTP), an organisation serving over twenty trade unions in the country, including the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa), according to UTP's deputy education coordinator, Mr Jacob Noe, in Johannesburg yesterday.

The unions are responding to the continued detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act of UTP's Mr Bavumile Vilakazi, who is also an executive member of the Vaal Civic Association.

They were also responding to reports that at least 64 people have died in South African Police cells and in the homelands, or after being released from detention, since detention without trial was introduced in 1963. The report was compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Detainees Parent Support Committee.

Messages were received from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the British Trade Union Congress, Nederlandse Christelike Nasionale Vakverbond, International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Association, the Landsorganisatie and other local unions.

Mr Noe said Mr Vilakazi was detained on

December 12 last year and was due to leave South Africa for the United Kingdom on January 31 for courses in union education and other matters.

He further said the organisation, together with UTP, has urged the Government to urgently release Mr Vilakazi and other people in detention and to repeal the Act.

The latest deaths are those of unionist Mr Andries Raditsela, Cosas organiser Mr Sipho Mutsi, Mr Zacharia Bheki Mvulane and Mr Mohammed Allie-Razak, who died either after being released or while held by police.

"We further note with concern continued attempts by the SAP and SADF to separate trade union leadership from community leadership," he said.

CSO: 3400/297

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS SEARCHES FOR MORE EXECUTIVES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 12 May 85 p 9

[Text]

SOUTH Africa will need 210 000 additional executives by the year 2000. With only 15 years to deadline, the task of meeting this demand is daunting.

The primary source of entrepreneurs so far, the white labour force, will only be able to supply 46 000 of them.

In the light of the magnitude of the problem the University of Pretoria has offered a contribution to alleviating the shortage.

Almost three years ago it established, with the help of a grant from SA Breweries, the Unit for Entrepreneurship as part of its Graduate School of Management.

The primary purpose of the unit, according to its head, Professor Andre Bothoff, is to establish ways of fostering entrepreneurship, with 90% of the emphasis on black managers.

He says: "It also provides services and advice to existing entrepreneurs in the informal sector and mainly in black areas who need help to advance."

The unit has also involved itself in complex research and training programmes in major corporations.

The object is to prepare prospective black supervisors for rapid advancement to positions of responsibility.

One such undertaking was carried out in collaboration with Murray & Roberts three years ago.

The dangers facing commerce and industry are real and the task of training black managers is the biggest challenge facing business.

Based on research, the training courses were designed with emphasis on such aspects as how to supervise, motivation for advancement and how to become career-oriented.

The basic objective is to change attitudes, particularly one held by employees that they should work only for pay or survival. Career ambition was introduced as a more positive motivation.

The programme started with 127 black candidates aged between 22 and 35 with education levels ranging from standards six to 10.

Professor Bothoff says: "One has to bear in mind that they were not up to equivalent white levels."

The training programme did not stop with supervisors. The unit is building up a corps of trainers to take over training. The objective is to build up a corps of 500. More than 60 are engaged in in-house training based on the model developed by the Unit for Entrepreneurs.

CSO: 3400/277

SOUTH AFRICA

COSTS, SUBSIDY CUTS STING UNIVERSITIES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 12 May 85 p 9

[Text]

UNIVERSITIES may have to curb their growth because of rising costs and the reduction in Government subsidies.

Some of the big universities could face a shortfall in revenue of more than R10-million a year.

This can only contribute to dissatisfaction among university teaching staff whose salaries are in some cases less than half of those of the private sector.

Squeeze

The reductions in subsidies, which range from 13% to 15%, will force tertiary education institutions to examine ways of cutting back on staff recruitment, increasing student fees and rationalising administration.

The University of the Witwatersrand says it will have to scale down growth in student population from the current 7% to about 3% if it is to cope with rising costs and the strain on other resources.

The University of Pretoria has embarked on a rationalisation programme to make up the shortfall in revenue caused by the cut in subsidies.

A spokesman for the university says: "Research will not be allowed to suffer because of the the squeeze on our financial resources."

"Expenditure in other areas will have to be scaled down to make funds available for research."

"At this stage we do not see the need to curb our student population growth rates which average about 10% a

year.

"We have a healthy relationship with the private sector and are confident that it will continue to subsidise our needs."

"Despite our tight financial policies we still managed to set aside R1-million for bursaries."

Higher fees

If cost continue to rise without relief from the Government and the private sector, students on the Pretoria campus will have to pay higher fees. Fees make up 20% of the costs of keeping students on campus.

Donations have been reduced as donors feel the pinch.

Revenue in the form of donations for development at the Wits campus came under severe pressure because of the economic difficulties experienced by traditional contributors last year.

This crucial source of revenue declined by 14% to slightly more than R4-million. This does not form part of the University Foundation's funds which were up by 58% to more than R1.8-million.

Although not directly exposed to the short-term fluctuations in market conditions, the university is by no means immune to such influences.

Against this background donations received by the foundation showed a small increase of 3%, bringing the total to about R9.3-million.

This makes up a fraction of the Wits budget, which at R74-million in 1984 was already bigger than that of

Randburg and Sandton. Expenditure for 1985 is expected to soar to R115-million, mainly because of expansion to include the new West Campus.

Compounded

The University of South Africa's principal, Theo van Wijk, says the university planned conservatively and will find it hard to cope with the reduction in subsidies.

About 70% of the university's income is made up of Government subsidies. The problem is compounded by the fact that although staff numbers have had to be maintained, the student population has increased significantly. Unisa has more than 76 000 students worldwide.

Bigger load

Academic staff will have to bear a heavier load as a result of the squeeze on finance.

Professor van Wijk says: "We hope the development of technikons will take a load off universities and there will be no need for more campuses. Money is badly needed not only to improve and expand universities but to keep the fabric of the institutions intact."

Professor Jerry Steele, Wits deputy vice-chancellor of administration and finance says: "For some time all universities have been on fairly tight budgets.

"The consequence is that essential maintenance is deferred and you get to a stage where the backlog becomes so great it becomes almost impossible to recover."

CSO: 3400/277

SOUTH AFRICA

MEDUNSA UNIVERSITY TEMPORARILY CLOSES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 May 85 p 2

[Article by Monk Nkomo and Ali Mphaki]

[Text]

THE trouble-torn Medical University of Southern Africa near Ga-Rankuwa has been temporarily closed down until June 2, the university authorities announced yesterday.

Professor L Taljaart, rector of the university said it had been decided to go into the recess after a meeting between himself and the students representative council reached a deadlock on Tuesday night.

About 1 000 students at the university have been boycotting classes since last Wednesday demanding the immediate dismissal of Professor C G le Roux, head of the department of anatomy. The students have vowed to boycott classes until the lecturer blamed for the high failure rate in that department was dismissed.

Charges

Professor Taljaart yesterday said an emergency meeting had now been arranged and scheduled to for next week between the student leaders and the uni-

versity council. "The council will consider the charges submitted by the students and then decide what action to take," the rector said.

He also confirmed that the authorities have now reached "a complete stalemate" with the students who, he added, urged him to dismiss Professor le Roux forthwith "but I am not empowered to take such action until a disciplinary investigation proves him guilty."

According to the rector, the students who continued their boycott yesterday have accepted an invitation to present their case before the university council next week.

Professor Taljaart also stressed that the university was not closing down. "We are just going into recess until June 2, and students who want to go home can do so. Those who want to remain on the campus can make the necessary arrangements," he said.

Meanwhile the boy-

cott of classes at the University of Fort Hare fizzled out yesterday when large numbers of students returned to lecturers.

Calm

Some departments reported virtually hundred percent attendances, although some students were still staying away from lectures, the university spokesman said.

The students apparently were reacting to ultimatum notices sent by the rector, Professor John Lamprecht, on Monday, that students should either return to classes yesterday or have their registrations for the year cancelled.

The university spokesperson said although there were a "few" who did not attend lecturers, none have as yet been required to leave the campus.

She said the situation at the campus was, despite a considerable amount of intimidation, "calm".

The boycott of lecturers at Fort Hare started on May 8 after members of the Students Interim Committee were detained from the campus by the Ciskeian police.

CSO: 3400/297

SOUTH AFRICA

MEDUNSA STUDENT FIGURES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 May 85 p 18

[Text]

A total of 1 200 students registered at the Medical University of South Africa this year, signifying a growth rate of 17,80 percent on last year's figures.

Under graduate courses have a total of 993 scholars of which 390 are first year students. 207 are post graduate students.

A record number of 33 students have en-

rolled for the first year in the Veterinary Science faculty.

There is a desperate shortage of veterinarians in rural and undeveloped areas.

A total number of 182 students are studying courses which will enable them to qualify for various degrees and diplomas in nursing, while there are 30 aspiring candidates for the de-

gree of occupational therapy. First year enrolment for the bachelors degree in physiotherapy is 18, for dentistry 30 and the general physicians first year enrolment is 141.

Shortage

From the 1984 figure-analysis it emerged that although the country of origin of most of the students was South Africa,

there were several from Malawi, Namibia, Kenya as well as from European countries such as France, Yugoslavia, Italy and West Germany. Most are doing post-graduate specialization courses.

The 1984 failure rate in the first year student population was 44 percent or 170 of the 302 enrolled at the beginning of last year.

This represents a figure of 11 percent and this is higher than the average at other universities in South Africa. This is also 10 percent higher than the figures for 1982 and 1983 at Medunsa.

CSO: 3400/293

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANS LANGUAGE FESTIVAL ROW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A veteran Afrikaans-language campaigner, the Reverend Dr P J Loots, has objected to the invitation of Coloured and Indian MPs to a commemoration service at the Paarl Taalmonument next week.

Members of all three Houses of Parliament have been invited to the function at the Taalmonument next Tuesday to commemorate the 60th year of official recognition of Afrikaans.

Dr Loot's criticism of the presence of the mixed-race Parliament and President's Council — more than 400 members — casts a shadow over the event.

He first voiced his criticism at a public meeting he called in Paarl recently to discuss the administration of the Paarl Taalmonument funds.

"Afrikaans was perfected only by White Afrikaners and therefore

no other races should be admitted to this event," said Dr Loots, a founder of the original committee and fund which built the monument, and former chairman of the Afrikaans Taalmonumentkomitee.

Dr Loots, formerly of Paarl and now living in the Strand, said he "considers it a great scandal that all three Houses of Parliament were invited to the events."

"It was the White Afrikaner who perfected Afrikaans", he said.

"The Coloured and other races merely adopted it as their language, but did not contribute anything significantly new to Afrikaans.

"Therefore, it is a scandal that the chairman of the fund has invited all three Houses of Parliament to attend the event," he said.

The ceremony will be addressed by the State President Mr P W Botha. The Cape Corps military orchestra and Tygerberg childrens' choir will enter-

tain guests.

Mr Sybrand van Wyk, chairman of the Language Monument Fund, said the event — the first such official function at the monument since its inauguration about 10 years ago — was organised by the Department of National Education and his committee.

Mr Van Wyk said he was "picking up a bit of flak from the more old fashioned, let's say ver-krampte, elements in Paarl, who would prefer to commemorate this event with only White Afrikaners attending.

"They will simply have to accept that we are now living in a different era, and that we must recognise the fact that Afrikaans is spoken by a great many South Africans of all colours."

Mr Van Wyk said Afrikaans "might have been the only Afrikaans language of Germanic origin, but it was definitely not only the Whites who developed it."

CSO: 3400/297

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR HOUGH JUSTIFIES, EXPLAINS MISSION IN CABINDA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 May 85 p 10

[Text]

TOP geopolitical scientist Professor Mike Hough warned yesterday that the South African-Angolan shootout might become a major set back to the peace initiative in South West Africa.

At the same time, he said, elements opposing the moves to get the Cuban forces to withdraw from SWA, would use the shootout to stall the pull-out.

Prof Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said it was "ridiculous" for Angola to claim that the commando ambushed near Cabinda were set on a sabotage mission.

"Patently and obviously this was an intelligence mission as the South African military authorities have claimed. Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is more than able on his own to

keep the Angolan military, Fapla, on the hop.

"It would be pointless for South African men to operate so far beyond the cut-line and so deep into Angola. Savimbi can and does do it so much more strongly. He knows the terrain and does not need any help giving Fapla a hard time."

The problem was that Angola would get "every bit of mileage" out of the incident, claiming that South Africa was still militarily active and had gone back on its word, when it withdrew its troops.

"It hammers the credibility of the Defence as well as that of the Joint Monitoring Commission," said Prof Hough.

The MPLA Government had shown that it was either unwilling, or more likely unable, to honour its part of the Lusaka Agreement and con-

trol Swapo.

For South Africa, it was vital to know as much as possible about Swapo and particularly ANC bases in Angola.

In addition, South Africa did not have the more traditional avenues of keeping an eye on a situation in another country — usually through military attaches in a diplomatic mission set-up.

Savimbi had made it clear to Angola that he was planning to make a special target of multinational companies operating in Angola and specifically the foreign-owned oil bases, mainly at Cabinda.

"I see absolutely no reason why South Africa should stick its neck out on a commando raid so deep into Angola and for a target which is already lined up by Dr Savimbi," he said.

It was a well known fact that there were four main ANC bases in northern Angola and it was equally well known that South Africa's enemy was the ANC.

It was, therefore, absolutely feasible, even if not internationally justifiable, that South Africa wanted to get as much detail about these bases.

"Any spying that was done was not on the Angolan Government but on terrorist bases which are still being hosted by Angola but which have South Africa as their target," he said.

CSO: 3400/333

SOUTH AFRICA

WORKER TRAINING IN CISKEI TO BE EXPANDED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 10 May 85 p 4

[Text]

BISHO — There was a preference for trained workers compared with unskilled ones, the Minister of Manpower and Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said in his policy speech yesterday.

About 75 per cent of all trained workers had no difficulty in finding work in the open labour market.

The significance of the Themba training centre at Mdantsane would be fully appreciated once the expansion which was now being undertaken there was completed. The centre was able to train 786 Ciskeians in the various trades last year.

He said most of these trainees were placed in employment without difficulty or returned home to practise their newly acquired skills for their own benefit.

A R3-million loan granted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa would enable an extensive expansion programme to be undertaken, and on completion of the first phase at

the end of this financial year, it would be able to cater to a large extent for training requirements of Region D.

An interesting innovation was the introduction of mobile units whereby training could be taken to rural areas.

Mr Mpepo said his department now had three large units catering for masonry and brick-laying, plumbing and electrical work, and a smaller unit for carpentry training.

These units would shortly be deployed in rural areas on a district basis.

Great emphasis was also being placed on home economics courses.

He said that an interesting new development was the possibility of training black seamen for the fishing industry and a major fishing company in the Cape was prepared to assist their training with expertise. This would be a breakthrough in the labour field, he said.

CSO: 3400/294

SOUTH AFRICA

LACK OF RESEARCH FACILITIES NOTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 12 May 85 p 9

[Text]

RESEARCH, the life-blood of industrial development, cannot be neglected if efforts to meet the demands of modern living are to be successful.

Academics at all institutions of higher education are unanimous that research needs to be stepped up. But are industrialists ready to spend more?

Professor Dan Potgieter, of Pretoria University, says: "By and large the private sector is not aware of the extent to which practical problems can be solved in universities.

"I don't believe that the world's population growth is outstripping food production. There is great untapped potential — so long as the price is right."

Balance

Industry and universities should strike a balance and co-operate. Research also enhances the quality of teaching at the institution.

Apart from the material incentives in quality research, the university's intellectual health depends heavily on it.

Professor Friedel Sellschop, Wits deputy vice-chancellor in charge of research, says: "We believe that if we are going to produce good students we've got to do research."

Research allows for con-

tact with academics around the globe and the knowledge gained spills over to students.

South Africa lacks facilities to carry out research. But the scene has been set for strong competition among universities to secure the biggest share of the Government's budget for research.

Under the new scheme the amount of recognised productive research has a direct bearing on how much the Government will make available to a university.

One of the criteria in determining the value of research is how much of the material is published in recognised scientific journals.

There is a limited amount of money for research and it is likely that small universities and those that do badly under the new system could be squeezed financially.

Partnership

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's Foundation for Research Development which administers research grants has been allocated R34.8-million for 1985. About R15-million will be used to support self-initiated research.

One of the ways to get around the problem is for universities to enter into research partnerships which are of benefit to all parties.

Such arrangements may increase in number, technicians joining their senior partners in joint research programmes.

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF TECHNIKONS DETAILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 12 May 85 p 9

[Text]

THE key to a prosperous South Africa lies in the quality and adaptability of its work force. Technikons are geared to play a dominant role, advancing technology and applying it.

SA's population was at 27.7-million in 1980, and is likely to reach 47.5-million by the end of the century. Technology will have to make major advances to cope with the growing number of people.

"As we are unable to increase our natural resources, the population explosion will cause exceptional problems," according to the observations by the Pretoria Technikon.

"Planners and educationists in our country will have to provide specific training over a wide front — especially in modern technology.

"Job opportunities will be much scarcer and those that do arise will be for persons who are highly trained.

"The increasing 'intelligence' of a large variety of machines and their ability to control sophisticated tasks themselves will mean that training will have to be aimed at developing operational rather than subject skills.

"One will, for example, find that modern computerised businesses will suddenly require system analysts, programmers and maintenance engineers instead of office clerks. Productivity in the country is among the lowest

in the world and the only way to overcome this problem is to appoint more professionals.

"It is clear from the development trends of technikons that they will become the 'middle men' in the application of advanced technology in the practical environment.

"We must still learn to use our rarest factor of production — skilled labour — in a manner that will make us the creators and rulers of modern technology.

"In order to survive and develop we must surpass the best. To achieve this aim technikons, together with trade and industry, must accept the challenges for the future with enthusiasm.

"Technikons have already made great strides in this direction having developed an effective system through which they establish a career directed training course in collaboration with industry.

"The essence of this development is that industry through an advisory committee determines the content and nature of a specific diploma at the same time establishing a career profile related to the course.

"As a specialist in career training, the technikon converts this information into a structured training package."

Many courses have a "co-operative training component", which allows for the combination of classroom instruction to be integrated with practical lessons in industry.

SOUTH AFRICA

RESTORATION OF HWANGE POWER GENERATION NEEDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 May 85 p 20

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

IT IS vital that the Hwange power station, which was put out of action by a serious explosion, be restored to its full generation capacity, the chairman of Wankie Colliery, Mr D D Kandenhe, says in his chairman's statement.

"We had planned on the basis that Hwange was to be used as a base load station although we realise that this cannot be achieved immediately," he said.

He said power generation at the plant was stopped completely after the explosion in the No 2 boiler. It started working again on a small scale only in August last year.

The result of this was that the Electricity Supply Commission took delivery of only 300 000 tons of power station coal (HPS) compared with 1 195 000 tons which has been estimated.

Because of the accident other power stations in Zimbabwe had to increase their generating capacity and 224 000 tons of washed and dry coal were sold to these stations.

Mr Kandenhe says that end February 1985 two generating sets were operating at the Hwange station and a third is to be commissioned by the middle of this year. It is estimated that Wankie Colliery will be asked to supply 600 000 tons of HPS coal in the 12 months commencing March 1985.

"Once HPS coal deliveries to Hwange reach the levels originally contemplated, the cost of the coal will be competitive with coal supplied to power stations in similar situations and the revenue generated will facilitate the repayment of the company's outstanding loans.

In the current year and throughout 1986 we will

have to face the disruption of the coke oven rebuild. The next two years are likely to be difficult at the colliery but I have no doubt that our employees will respond positively to the challenges and that the Government of Zimbabwe will continue to uphold the Coal Price Agreement."

Wankie's share closed at 26c on the JSE on Friday. This is substantially better than the low of 15c a share it reached during the middle of last year.

Looking at the graph the share shows a nice upward trend since the middle of 1984.

Whether it will continue to improve will depend somewhat on the resumption of the supply of HPS coal to Hwange and the ability of the Zimbabwe Government to uphold the coal price agreement.

CSO: 3400/277

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT ALLOCATES ANOTHER 50 MILLION TO FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN.—Another R50-million in aid has been allocated by the Government to farmers, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in the House of Delegates.

This amount is in addition to the R100-million for drought assistance, which the State President, Mr P W Botha, announced on May 2.

Announcing the supplementary estimates, Mr Du Plessis said that in his Budget speech in March he said R400-million would be set aside for "unforeseen circumstances".

R150-million would be provided out of this to farmers and therefore, only R250-million would be transferred to the Income Tax Reserve account.

He said that in the light of an investigation by the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply, he had found it necessary to provide a further R50-

million specifically for fodder loans and subsidies.

In certain areas the drought continued almost unabated and it had become clear that it was not feasible to curtail the scheme significantly.

Mr Du Plessis also said final calculation of expected spending on improved social pensions was R1 066 000, more than the R44-million originally envisaged.

A supplementary provision of R100-million for the extension of short-term job creation and relief programmes would be apportioned thus.

- constitutional development and planning (R8,5-million).
- Foreign Affairs (R10-million).
- Co-operation and development (R53-million).
- Manpower (R25-million)
- Agriculture (R2-million).
- Environment Affairs (R1,5-million).

CSO: 3400/288

SOUTH AFRICA

CRUCIAL DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN ON STRIFE-TORN TURFLOOP

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 May 85 p 4

[Text]

CRUCIAL decisions on a number of issues affecting the future of the University of the North were expected at yesterday's University Council meeting, called to discuss the rapidly deteriorating situation on the strife-torn campus.

The council has the power to make drastic changes, even to open the campus to all population groups, by virtue of the autonomous status achieved by the university last year.

It can now make its own academic and administrative appoint-

ments, and decide on future policy.

"It is now absolutely nonsensical to allege that the University Council is part of 'the system,'" said a senior faculty member.

Student agitators object to what they term "discriminatory and inferior education" for blacks, while using other grudges to involve the mass of students on campus.

Closed

The university has been closed since the beginning of May for an indefinite period.

Although council members are remaining tight-lipped about the agenda, it is clear the following matters will receive urgent attention:

- Attempts by radicals to cause black-white polarisation on the campus;
- The so-called outside orchestration of violence and protests;
- Possible disciplinary measures against anyone disrupting the academic programme;
- The creation of structures to promote better communication between students and the administration;

- Demands for greater black participation in top-level decision-making.

The university's first black rector, Professor William Kgware, said in 1980 that, in his opinion, Government changes to education had come too late. He believed that some of the 1976 violence could have been avoided if changes had been introduced 20 years earlier. His words could prove prophetic.

Ironically, Professor Kgware was always regarded by radical students as a puppet of "the system".

CSO: 3400/293

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI ATTACKS POLICE PERFORMANCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 May 85 p 15

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, launched a scathing attack on the South African Police yesterday, saying other countries managed to maintain law and order without killing and maiming people in the process.

Speaking in his capacity as KwaZulu Minister of Police, Chief Buthelezi said he wondered how many Britons would have been shot, maimed and killed if the SAP had been in charge of operations during the British coalminers strike.

"Mr Scargill was attempting to topple the British Government, and he was using strikes, demonstrations and violence to do so.

"Yet the British Government did not find it necessary to kill, maim or injure people in the process of maintaining law and order," Chief Buthelezi said.

South Africa could not afford that kind of blundering, he said.

CSO: 3400/269

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TWO NEW SHAFTS--Two Anglo American Free State gold mines will sink new shafts because of the higher gold price. Western Holdings is to start full-scale sinking of Erfdeel No 2 main shaft. Free State Ceduld is preparing to sink No 10 shaft pending approval of the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs. The Erfdeel No 2 Shaft was previously sunk to pre-sink depth and the headgear and ancillary works were completed so that sinking operations could be started at short notice. It is expected that the shaft will be brought into production in 1993. Erfdeel No 1 main shaft and ventilation shaft have been sunk to their final depths. Production is scheduled for April 1987 and the design capacity for the mine with both shaft systems operating will be 225 000 tons a month. Business Day, April 19 [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 26 Apr 85 p 363]

CSO: 3400/333

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NYERERE CRITICIZES SUPER POWER AID--Oslo, 29 May (Shihata/PANA)--
Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has criticized the super powers for pushing the New International Economic Order off the agenda of world issues. Speaking at a state dinner in Oslo given in his honor by the Norwegian prime minister, Kare Willoch, the president criticized the attitude of the big powers to the plight of the people in Africa. When the big powers meet, they express sympathy for the world's poor, but make their economic decisions as if these did not impinge on the declining standards of living of developing countries, President Nyerere said, adding that the big powers have scorned the demand of developing countries for aid. Nyerere praised Norway and the Nordic countries in general for their understanding of the plight of the poor. The diplomatic and practical support given by Norway and other Nordic countries to the demand for international economic reforms is the more appreciated because it is becoming increasingly a voice in the wilderness, he added. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1017 GMT 29 May 85]

CSO: 3400/339

ZIMBABWE

SITHOLE EXPECTED BACK FOR ELECTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 85 p 14

[Text]

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe African National Union — which is not represented in Parliament and whose leader, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, is in self-imposed exile in Britain — has adopted a new symbol to replace its flaming torch, banned for political purposes along with 12 other

symbols last week.

Mr Leonard Nyemba, Zanu vice-president, said yesterday their new symbol, under which they will fight the forthcoming election, will be a walking stick. Speaking from the party's headquarters in Harare, he said although

Zanu regarded the ban as a "pin prick," the central committee had decided to comply with the new government regulations.

He said Mr Sithole had "not been in touch with us for a long time," but was expected back for the election. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/289

ZIMBABWE

ARMY FIGHTS RHINO POACHERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 May 85 p 15

[Text]

HARARE — Paramilitary police units have been thrown into battle against a threat to the world's last major dense concentration of rhinoceros, in the Zambezi Valley.

With rhino numbers declining in the East Indies and most of Africa, the international rhino horn trade is looking to Zimbabwe. Poachers cross the river from Zambia in dugout canoes under cover of darkness to National Park land on the Zimbabwean side, armed with Soviet-made Ak-47 automatic rifles.

The estimated 1 800 black rhino which browse off the trees on the fertile river plain are facing a serious threat for the first time.

Alarm has spread beyond the conservationists in Zimbabwe's Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, severely strained by a budget trimmed last year to a mere \$6.3 million.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has allocated forces to the area that, so far, have contained the poachers' first onslaught. Now not only will poachers have to

contend with the skilled National Parks patrols, but also the veterans of Zimbabwe's liberation war, guerrillas and former Rhodesian soldiers who have been deployed to the Zambezi plain on Mugabe's orders.

Helicopter patrols, troops of the Support Unit, the crack combat wing of the police, and the Special Forces, the little known paratroop unit that is linked with the Central Intelligence Organisation in Mugabe's office, have so far accounted for two gangs, responsible between them for the death of 23 rhino, believed to be the first-ever to be taken in Zimbabwe for their horns.

Another two gangs crossed last week, but contact has yet to be reported.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature describes the Zambezi black rhino population as the most important on the continent. The numbers are high, the population is relatively dense and they have been well protected both by forbidding terrain and an effective management system. The population ac-

tually increased between 1980 and 1984 by 20 percent, to 1 680.

In 1960 there were 100 000 rhino in Africa: now the total is between 8 000 and 9 000.

In the Yemen, no youth can consider himself to have attained manhood unless he has a dagger with a handle made from the carved horn of a rhino.

In the East, it is ground into a powder and used chiefly as a cure for colds, influenza and fevers. So great is the demand that North Korean officials in Harare were due to fly this week to Hwange Game Park to view rhino.

According to sources, they have made an offer not only to buy the Department of National Parks stocks of hundreds of rhino horns from carcases found in the bush, but also to buy live rhino. The horn stockpile could fetch

millions of dollars, with one kilo worth about \$10 000.

Any deal with the Koreans will enrage the conservationist lobby, who are likely to see it as perpetuating the demand for the rhino horn. "Protection on the ground is a temporary palliative" said Dick Pittman, chairman of the Zambezi Society in Harare. "If you can get at the international trade, you kill the poaching."

The Koreans are well aware of Zimbabwe's resources in rhino. In 1980 a car driven by Korean diplomats was stopped by customs officials at the Chirundu border post on the Zimbabwe-Zambia frontier. A large quantity of rhino horn was uncovered. Relations between Zimbabwe and North Korea being very close, no charges were preferred.

CSO: 3400/269

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